

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

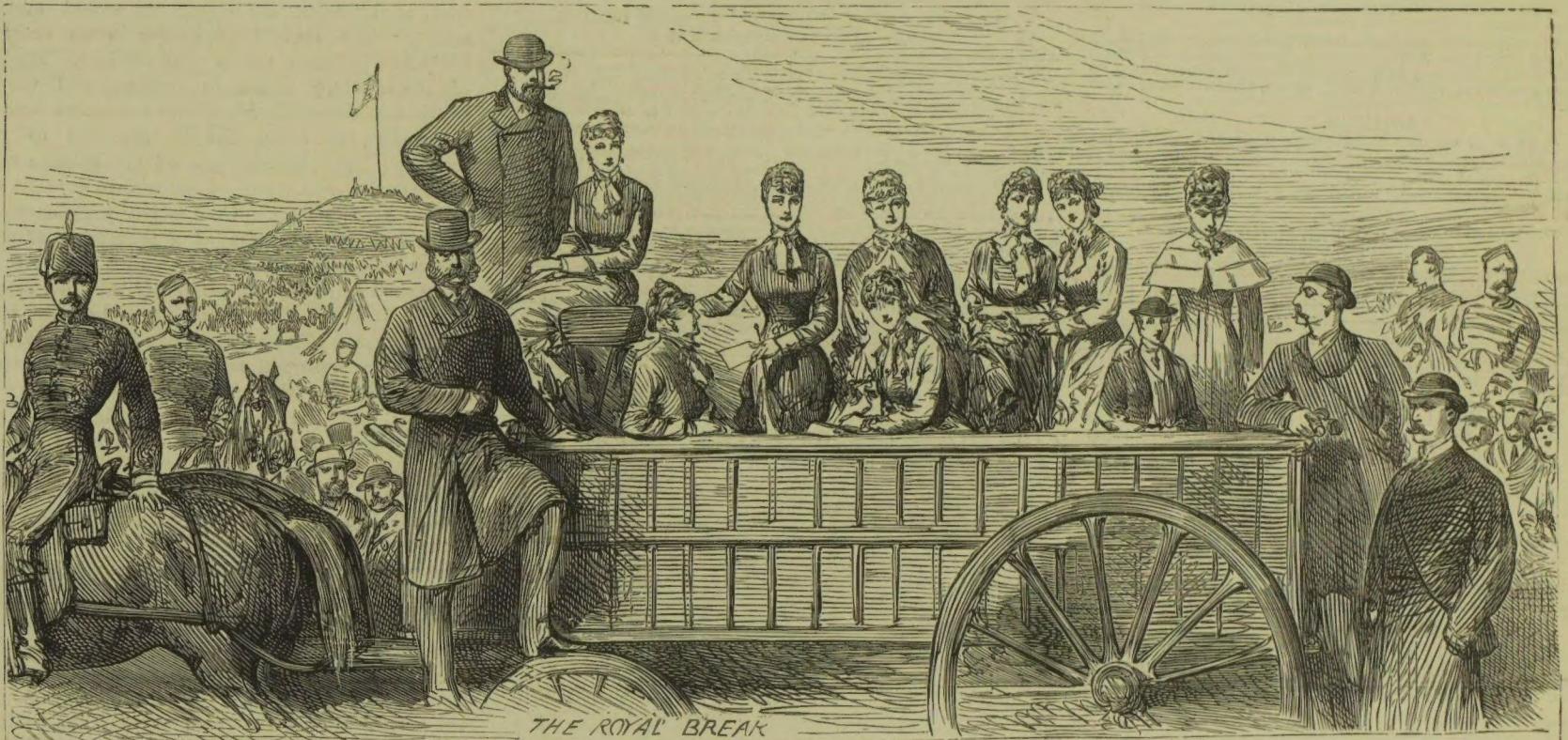
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2134.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

WITH
WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT

SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



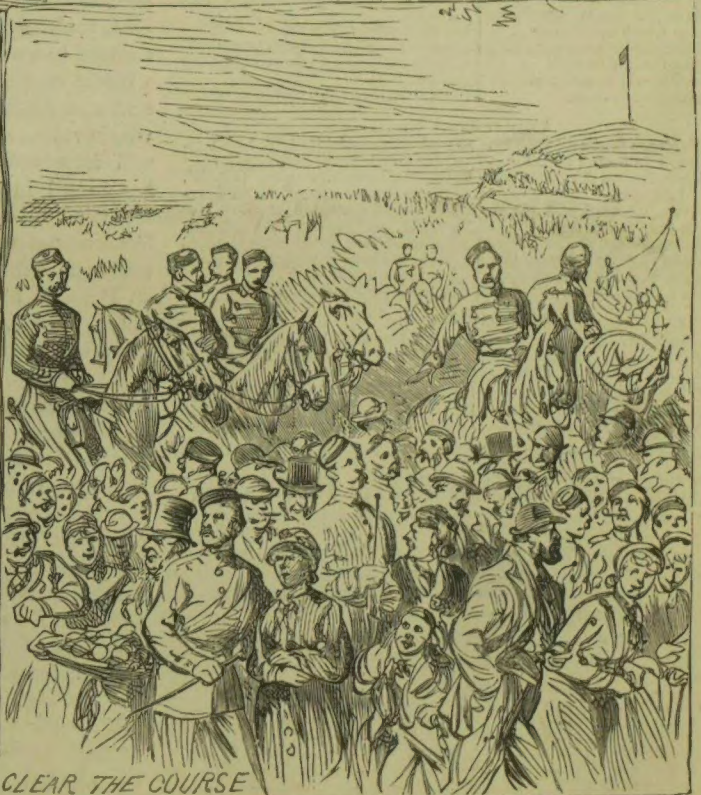
THE ROYAL BREAK



KANISTA TAKING THE BROOK.



THE HILL-OFFICERS ENCLOSURE.



CLEAR THE COURSE

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Parndon Lodge, near Harlow, Essex, the wife of Rear-Admiral W. A. Rombulow Pearce, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., the wife of Henry E. Platt, M.A., Wellingborough Grammar School, of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at 25, Grosvenor-square, the Countess Percy, of a son.
At 12, Halkin-street West, the Lady Agneta Montagu, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at 15, Cromwell-road, the Lady Emma Talbot, of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at 5, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Marham, of a son.
On the 14th inst., at Rawul Pindi, Punjab, India, Lady Anne Kerr, of a son.
On the 14th inst., at 9, Grosvenor-square, Lady Mary Wood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at St. Luke's, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. R. Eyre, M.A., Incumbent, Herbert William, third son of J. J. Rowe, Esq., of Dinglefields, Liverpool, to Katharine Anne, only daughter of Richard Winsloe, Esq., of Gambier-terrace, Liverpool.
On the 13th inst., at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Newtownforbes, by the Rev. James O'Reilly, P.P., assisted by the Rev. M. Conefrey, the Lord Maurice FitzGerald, second son of the Duke of Leinster, to the Lady Adelaide Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard.
On the 7th inst., at the Church of St. Paulinus, Brough Hall, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Walter Clifford, S.J., assisted by the Rev. W. Lawson, S.J., George, eldest son of Sir Charles Clifford, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Lawson, Bart.
On the 15th inst., at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, by the Rev. T. Waldo, assisted by the Rev. A. Veysey, Hugh Gurney Barclay, of Thorpe, Norwich, eldest son of Henry Ford Barclay, of Woodford, Essex, to Evelyn Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Stuart Hogg, of 104, Cromwell-road, South Kensington.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at 14, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, Marian, the beloved wife of John Kinnersley Hooper, of Queenhithe, London, and late of Tooting-common, aged 53 years.
On the 14th inst., at Cairo, Sir William M. Milner, Bart., of Nun Appleton Yorkshire.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1.

SUNDAY, APRIL 25.	
Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Mark the Evangelist. Morning Lessons: Deut. iv. 1-23 (or Isaiah lxii. 6); Luke xviii. 31-ix. 11. Evening Lessons: Deut. iv. 23-41 or v. (or Ezek. i. 1-15); Philip. ii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. G. Abbott, Rector of St. Luke's, Old-street. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Lee, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn. Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.	St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster; 7 p.m., Rev. James Hoare Masters, Vicar of Beeding, Chichester. Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic, Regent-street, 7 p.m., Rev. A. Redford, "The Creed of Unbelief and the Contradictions of Scepticism."
MONDAY, APRIL 26.	
Institute of Painters in Water Colours, opening of forty-eighth annual exhibition. Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6.30 p.m. Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. C. T. Wilson on Uganda (Victoria Nyanza) and its People).	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Quantities and Quantity Practice). Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. W. Edis on Art Decoration and Furniture). Piscatorial Exhibition, Agricultural Hall (six days).
TUESDAY, APRIL 27.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Scott on Wind and Weather). Horticultural Society, 1 p.m. Musical Union, 3.15 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Hayter on the Amsterdam Ship Canal). Medical and Surgical Society, 8.30 p.m.	City of London Truss Society, annual festival, Albion Tavern, 6 p.m. Society of Arts, Foreign and Colonial Section (Mr. C. G. W. Lock on Iceland and its Resources). Kennel Club: Field Trials (three days). Races: Newmarket first Spring Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.	
Royal Institution, anniversary, 12. Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m. Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. O. Heaviside on the Resistance of Galvanometers; papers by Mr. C. Hockin and Mr. H. R. Kempe). Geological Society, 8 p.m. City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel. Royal Society, conversazione, 9 p.m. Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.	German Hospital, Dalston, anniversary dinner (the Duke of Connaught in the chair). Royal Medical Benevolent College, festival dinner, Langham Hotel, 8.30 p.m. City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, annual festival, Cannon-street Hotel. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Fletcher on Recent Improvements in Gas Furnaces for Domestic and Laboratory Purposes).
THURSDAY, APRIL 29.	
Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818. Meeting of Parliament. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light and Colours). Zoological Society, anniversary, 1. Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. London Sailing Club Race.	Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. C. Griffiths on Wood Engraving, its Past, Present, and Future). Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Toxophilite Society, extra target. Accrington Horse, Cattle, and Poultry Show. Races: Ludlow Club and Morpeth.
FRIDAY, APRIL 30.	
Christian Evidence Society, St. Mary, Aldermay, 1.15 p.m. (Ven. Archdeacon Cheetham on the Bible and Scientific Progress). United Service Institution, 3 (Capt. W. Gill on the Chinese Army). Institute of Bankers, 6 p.m. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy). Philological Society, 8 p.m.	Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Israel in Egypt"). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. Spottiswoode, Pres. R.S., on Electricity in Transits, 9 p.m.). National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, biennial dinner, 9 p.m. Willis's Rooms (the Earl of Rosebery in the chair). London Rowing Club: trials.
SATURDAY, MAY 1.	
St. Philip and St. James, Apostles: Morning Lessons: Isaiah lxi.; John i. 43. Evening Lessons: Zech. iv.; Col. iii. 1-15. Moon's last quarter, 1.53 p.m. Duke of Connaught born, 1850.	British Museum closed for a week. Royal Institution, anniversary, 2 p.m. Erith Yacht Club: opening cruise and dinner at Erith. Races: Chester and Windsor.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK, APRIL 24, 1880.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia	2d	Holland	2d
Austria	2d	India	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	2d	Russia	2d
" via United States	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies	2d

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.
April	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles. In.
11	29.924	41.3	36.1	83	9	46.9	38.5	NE. ENE.	249 0.010
12	29.840	43.4	36.0	77	9	49.1	37.4	NE. E.	269 0.005
13	29.833	47.4	40.8	80	9	57.1	39.2	E. S.	110 0.155
14	29.641	45.2	43.9	95	10	49.9	45.0	S. NE. NNE.	204 0.480
15	29.630	44.1	43.9	99	9	49.1	42.0	NE. E. SE.	370 0.170
16	29.790	46.5	39.9	80	5	55.4	38.9	SE. S. SEW.	319 0.005
17	29.811	50.0	41.4	74	7	63.1	36.0	S. SW.	230 0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.904	29.865	29.802	29.684	29.658	29.745	29.816
Temperature of Air	42.7°	44.8°	49.2°	46.1°	45.0°	49.6°	58.0°
Temperature of Evaporation	38.5°	40.7°	46.4°	44.8°	44.0°	45.8°	51.9°
Direction of Wind	E. NE.	NE.	E.	NE.	E. NE.	SEW.	SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 42	5 2	5 25	6 47	8 3	9 35	10 6
10 30	11 25	12 30	1 53	3 4	4 43	5 10

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 25.—Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is now open at Arthur Tooth and Son's Gallery, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 6, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, Dec. 4. Receiving Days—Aug. 2 to the 14th, both inclusive. London Agent—James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. Works of Art intended for exhibition, and all communications, must be addressed to the Curator, Mr. Charles Dyll, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Forms and further Particulars may be had on application. JOSEPH KAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'Clock; doors open at Half-past Seven. Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony; Concert Overture, No. 8, M.S., "A Recollection of the Past" (Charles E. Stephens—first time); Overture, "Les Absentees" (Cherubini); Concerto for two pianofortes (Mozart), Miss Anna Mehlig and Mr. Walter Bacher; Max Bruch's First Concerto for violin; violin, M. Emile Sauret. Vocalists, Miss Lillian Bailey and Herr Herschel. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s. 6d. Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.—Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—MADAME MONTIGNY-RÉMAURY (expressly from Paris). TUESDAY, APRIL 27, Quarter Past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL, with Papiou, Wiener, Holländer, and Lasserre. Quartet, No. 10, in D, Mozart; Trio, E flat, op. 70, Beethoven; Gavotte, No. 2, in D, Violoncello Solo, Paganini; Quartet, No. 8, op. 29, Beethoven; Piano Solos by Bach, Scarlatti, Adier, and Heller. Tickets, 7s. 6d. for all parts of the Hall, to be had of Lucas and Co., and Olivier, Bond-street; and of Austin, at the Hall. Prof. ELIA, Director.

LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE (166th time). Every Evening at 8.15. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Morning Performances, Saturdays, April 24, and May 1 and 8 at Two o'Clock.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke; followed by ROTTEN ROW, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with THREE FLATS, by Arthur A. Beckett; Music by Edouard Maerols. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE MOORE and BURGESS EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. New and Luxurious Fanteils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30. No Fees.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

The substitution of a Liberal for a Conservative Administration is so much a matter of course after the decision arrived at by the Constituencies of the United Kingdom that, under ordinary circumstances, the country would be content to watch the process with interest, it is true, but without excitement. But the circumstances of the present case are not ordinary. The statesman whose character, whose voice, whose work, whose extraordinary energy of will imparted to the Electoral Body the impulse which has issued in victory "along the whole line"—we mean Mr. Gladstone—sustains relations to the cause of Liberal Government which are peculiar and might possibly be made embarrassing. Subsequently to his retirement, in 1874, as Premier, he formally resigned the Leadership of the Liberal Party, expressing his desire to spend the remnant of his years in pursuits more congenial with his aspirations and his tastes than he found to be compatible with the responsibilities and incessant labours of high political office; whereupon the headship of the Liberal party devolved upon Lord Granville and the Leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons was pressed upon the acceptance of Lord Hartington. The "Bulgarian atrocities," however, so touched the deeper springs of Mr. Gladstone's nature, and the policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in reference to the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire so stirred his indignation, that he went far beyond what he probably contemplated when he retired from political strife, and in his passionate zeal for the rights and progress of humanity, threw himself with disinterested ardour into the very front of that conflict of opinion and of feeling which may be alluded to in brief as the Eastern Question. The Invasion of Afghanistan and the Zulu War added fresh fuel to the flame thus kindled within his breast. Not without almost incredible efforts he carried the country with him; and the verdict of the Electors is to a large

extent, a response to his appeals. Practically, therefore, he is Prime Chief of the political party by which the strongholds of office have been won. There is no room for the belief that between him and Lords Granville and Hartington there has been interposed any serious personal or political difference. Whether the pressure brought to bear upon him by his friends, but more especially by the events which have occurred during the past month, will overcome his strong reluctance to resume, at his time of life, the post which he last filled, is a question which may possibly be determined before these sheets are in the hands of our readers, and we trust will be wisely, as we are certain it will be magnanimously, determined.

Writing in the uncertainty which necessarily attends every day, and every hour of the present week, our thoughts naturally revert rather to the outgoing than to the incoming Administration. Lord Beaconsfield's supreme rule of public affairs during the six years over which it extended has been marked by some misfortunes, as well as by what his opponents would describe grave errors. The current of events in an early stage of his administration set in against him. The commerce of the country began to decline, and the decay of trade was followed by three successive bad harvests. Of course, he could not be regarded as responsible for this. But his conduct of affairs gave no evidence either of his capacity or of his will to grapple with these domestic difficulties. One might imagine that, like a general in the presence of a succession of reverses for which he is not responsible, he might yet have displayed so marked and active a sympathy with his supporters in the trials they were called upon to bear, as to have retained their affections, to have increased their loyalty, and to have preserved unimpaired their confidence in his statesmanship. But the result was not so. The Premier and the public were seldom *en rapport* in matters pertaining to the outlook of the material interests of the country, to say nothing of its moral sentiments. He worked too much in the dark. He was too heedless of Constitutional landmarks. He subjected those whom he ruled to too many surprises. This was especially observable in relation to Foreign matters. Commercial enterprise was afraid to venture beyond what it could plainly see. Enveloped in a thick mist, it dare not go ahead at the usual pace. Some such feeling as this pervaded not only the mercantile, but the manufacturing world. It even spread its contagion into the agricultural circle. It aggravated and prolonged evils which it did not originate. The consequence was a fatal want of trust in the bases of the Beaconsfield Administration—a want which especially exhibited itself in the late County Elections.

After all, however, the past was perhaps less emphatically condemned by the cast of votes at the late General Election than was the display of distrust, almost amounting to despondency, in regard to the future. It seemed hopeless to expect better things. Lord Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marlborough, intended and regarded as a Manifesto to the Nation, made no reference whatever to contemplated domestic reforms. It held out no promises. It sketched no alluring prospects. It sought rather to evoke grave apprehensions in Europe, and to fan civil discord in Ireland. It was a terrible mistake—a mistake only possible to one ignorant of the character of the people whom he governed. There was too little of good to set against this; there was too large an exaction of blind confidence. It presented too much the appearance of a rapid *glissade* into personal government—Personal as opposed to Constitutional. This we believe to have been the main secret of the electoral uprising. It clinched, if we may so say, the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. W. E. Forster, and others. There are many besides Conservatives who will regret that a Conservative Government should have prepared the way for such a sudden and fatal catastrophe, and that Conservative principles should have been so inauspiciously represented to the world.

In one result, all reflecting politicians will rejoice. The incoming Government will be quite strong enough to deal decisively with the problems which it is given them to solve. The public will confidently anticipate measures such as are intended to touch the real merits of the domestic questions to which they apply, and straightforward policy in the conduct of our relations with all Foreign Powers. In fact, it will desire solidity rather than show; legislation that will render progress durable rather than transient; courses of action at home, and of diplomacy abroad, which will do more to advance the real interests of men rather than to startle their imaginations or raise in them a flush of feverish excitement. Let us devoutly hope that it will not be disappointed.

Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunynghame, 92nd Highlanders, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of his distinguished gallantry displayed in action before Cabul.

General Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., has retired from his appointment as Chief of the Army Purchase Commission, a position which he accepted on retiring from the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the War Department in 1871.

Colonel R. C. Stewart, C.B., half-pay, late 2nd Regiment, Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, has been appointed to the command of a brigade on the staff of the Madras Army, in succession to Major-General Raikes, C.B., of the Centre District.

THE COURT.

The twenty-third anniversary of Princess Beatrice's birthday was celebrated at Baden by the Aurelia Choral Society serenading her Royal Highness in the morning at the Villa Hohenlohe; and the Baden Kur Orchestra performed in the afternoon. Among the birthday presents received by the Princess was one from the Empress of Germany. Bouquets were also sent by the Grand Duchess of Baden and the Duchess of Hamilton.

The Queen before leaving Baden received visits from her nieces the Duchess Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein, the Princess of Leiningen, and Princess Leopoldine of Hohenlohe Langenburg; the Princess of Hohenlohe Waldenburg; the Prince of Leiningen, Princess Alberta and Prince Emich of Leiningen, the Duchess Adelheid of Sonderburg-Augustenburg, the Countess Dowager of Hamilton, Princess Marie of Baden, and Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar. Her Majesty before taking her departure made presents to various persons, and left a considerable sum of money to be distributed amongst the charitable institutions. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, left Baden on Thursday week, arriving at Namur at a quarter past seven the next morning. Breakfast was served to the Royal travellers in the state saloon-carriage, and the journey was afterwards continued to Brussels. Her Majesty arrived at Laeken at half-past nine, and was received at the railway station by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and drove to the Palace of Laeken, where Princesses Stéphanie and Clémentine received the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, with the King and Queen of the Belgians, drove from Laeken to the church, and visited the tombs of the late King and the late Queen of the Belgians; after which the Royal party drove through the principal street of Brussels to the palace, where luncheon was served, the Count and Countess of Flanders being present. In the afternoon the Queen and Princess Beatrice left Brussels for Flushing. The King and Queen of the Belgians and the Count and Countess of Flanders took leave of her Majesty at the railway station. The Queen reached Flushing at half-past six, and embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which left at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, conveyed by the Royal yachts Osborne and Alberta, and after a fine passage arrived at Sheerness at three o'clock. Her Majesty, on landing, left Queenborough, and travelled by a special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway and the Great Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at Windsor Castle at twenty minutes to seven o'clock. Prince Leopold arrived at the castle.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry arrived at the castle on Sunday morning. The Earl had an audience of the Queen. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D., Vicar of Halifax, officiated. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princess Christian, attended the afternoon service at St. George's Chapel, when the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Countess of Erroll, Lady Churchill, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord De Ros, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen on Monday, and left the Castle for London, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry. Lady Churchill left the castle.

Her Majesty held a Council on Tuesday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Viscount Cranbrook, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, and Lord John Manners. Sir W. Hart-Dyke, the Hon. Robert Bourke, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry F. Ponsonby were sworn members of the Privy Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Viscount Cranbrook, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith had audiences of the Queen. After the Council her Majesty held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, the Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., and the Right Hon. Lord John Manners were knighted and were invested with the ribbon and badge of Knights Grand Cross (Civil Division) of the Order. The Hon. Adolphus Frederic Octavius Liddell and Mr. John Tilley also received the honour of knighthood, and were invested with the ribbon and badge of Knights Commanders (Civil Division) of the Order. Viscount Cranbrook was knighted and invested with the badge and ribbon of Grand Cross of the Star of India. Mr. Edmund Harrison, Mr. Thomas James Nelson, Captain Thomas Cuppage Bruce, R.N., and Mr. Algernon Borthwick received the honour of knighthood. Prince Leopold was present during the ceremony.

The marriage of Princess Frederica of Hanover will take place at her Majesty's private chapel in the castle to-day (Saturday), in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and Court.

The Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Lord De Ros, and Major-General L. Gardiner have arrived at the Castle as Lady, Lord, Maids of Honour, and Equerry in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has also arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited Aldershot yesterday week, and made a public inspection of the first battalion of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, which, under the command of the Duke of Connaught, was drawn up on the Queen's parade-ground, North Camp. The Prince of Wales was afterwards conducted by the Duke of Connaught, Lord E. Clinton, and others to the officers' mess, where he took luncheon. We give an illustration of the Aldershot Steeplechases, which their Royal Highnesses attended in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House yesterday week from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot Park. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and Prince Louis of Battenberg, were present at the marriage of the Hon. Elizabeth Harbord with Lord Hastings in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Saturday. The Prince and Princess and Prince Louis of Battenberg went afterwards to the wedding breakfast at Lord and Lady Suffield's residence in Upper Grosvenor-street. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. J. Troutbeck, the Rev. A. H. Sitwell, and the Rev. Canon Farrar officiated. The Prince and Princess went to the Globe Theatre on Monday evening; and on Tuesday evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Italian Opera.

The Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Captain Stephenson, R.N., are in waiting on the Prince and Princess.

Princess Christian took part in a special entertainment in aid of the choir fund of the old parish church of Rickmansworth, held in the Townhall yesterday week. The Princess has given her patronage to a private subscription ball in aid of the Home for Incurable Children, Maida-vale, to be held at Willis's Rooms on May 14.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the St.

James's Theatre on Tuesday evening. They paid a visit to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, on Wednesday. The Duke presided at the sixty-sixth anniversary of the hospital, held at Willis's Rooms, in the evening.

Prince Leopold presided at the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held yesterday week at Freemasons' Tavern. The subscriptions amounted to £13,500.

Princess Frederica of Hanover has consented to preside at the distribution of prizes to her Majesty's Choir and Day Schools of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, in June next.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their daughter Princess Victoria, were present at the marriage of Lord Hastings and the Hon. Elizabeth Evelyn Harbord.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Cape Town on Thursday, the 15th inst., and left last Tuesday for Natal on board the Union steamer German. During her stay her Majesty remained in strict seclusion at Government House, but attended the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday. The Empress has presented Sir Algernon Borthwick with two magnificent Sèvres vases.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Hastings with the Hon. Elizabeth Evelyn Harbord, third daughter of Lord Suffield, took place at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, in the presence of a large assemblage of Royal and distinguished guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in white spotted satin, the body and tunic à la princesse, trimmed with a fringe of orange-blossoms, and long tulle skirt; and over a wreath was a Mechlin lace veil, fastened by a diamond butterfly, the gift of her mother. Her other jewels were a pearl and diamond necklace, pearl and diamond bracelet, and a diamond and cat's-eye bracelet, the gifts of the bridegroom, and she carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids, the Hon. Alice, the Hon. Judith, the Hon. Winifred, the Hon. Eleanor, and the Hon. Bridget Harbord, the five sisters of the bride, and the Hon. Agneta Astley, sister of the bridegroom, were dressed alike in dresses of white crêpe de Chine and white velours hats to match, and each carried a bouquet of yellow Maréchal Niel roses, confined by streamers of red and blue ribbon. Each wore an arrow brooch, composed of diamonds, the monogram of the bride and bridegroom being artistically arranged, and surmounted by a Baron's coronet, the balls being of Oriental pearls. Mr. George Peel was best man. The Rev. James J. Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. R. A. Gould, M.A., Vicar of Earsdon, Northumberland, and domestic chaplain to Lord Hastings. The service was choral. The wedding breakfast was given by Lord and Lady Suffield, at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street. Early in the evening Lord Hastings and his bride started for Coombe Cottage, Mr. Baring's residence in Surrey, to pass the early days of their honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was of fawn-coloured cashmere, with chapeau and muff to match. The wedding presents were very numerous, and among them were gifts from the tenantry on both estates.

The marriage of The Mackintosh of Moy Hall, Inverness-shire, and Ella, only daughter of the late Mr. E. P. Richards, of Plas Newydd, Glamorganshire, and granddaughter of the late Vice-Admiral George Tyler, K.H., of Cottrell, county Glamorgan, was solemnised on the 14th inst. at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by special license.

The marriage between Miss Alice Campbell, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Henry W. Campbell, and Mr. Seymour P. Bouverie, is fixed to take place next Wednesday.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE ALDERSHOTT STEEPLECHASES.

"Ah! que j'aime les militaires!"

If the metallic ring of this Offenbachian air in "La Grande Duchesse" is vividly recalled by one of the songs in the new comic opera of this vivacious composer, "La Fille du Tambour-Major," just presented to a London audience, the sentiment is yet more forcibly illustrated at such regimental meetings as Royalty graced last week. Ladies of high degree were among the most interested spectators of the Aldershot Divisional Steeplechases on the concluding day, Friday, the 16th inst., when, after a busy morning spent in inspecting the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, commanded by the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales passed a pleasant afternoon with the Princess and a distinguished party in witnessing the racing.

On the previous day the Prince and Princess, who had been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, drove to the meeting, despite the gloomy weather, in company with their hosts, and proceeded to the Mount, where they were the centre of a notable group, comprising the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, Lord Marcus Beresford, Colonel Marshall, and others. The Prince had the satisfaction of seeing his horse Leonidas, with Mr. W. H. Johnstone up, win the Military Hunt Steeplechase; and it may be remarked, in passing, that the same skilful rider won the subsequent Military Handicap Steeplechase on Cmrw—a name which it must have puzzled many present to pronounce.

The Royal party, as will be seen in our Engraving, on the Friday, maintained an unflagging interest in the Aldershot steeplechases. The Prince and Princess, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and their friends were driven in the break to the brook, which they saw Kanista clear at the moment our Artist was making his sketch of the clean jump of the winner of the 11th Hussars Subalterns' Challenge Cup. This was a good race. Kanista, ridden by his owner, Mr. Peyton, was led by Blunette when the water-jump was cleared the first time, but the favourite was first at the second leap, and won by two lengths from Lord E. Talbot's Matador. Their Royal Highnesses, it will be observed, also witnessed the lively proceedings from a grassy coign of vantage, which in summer might vie in brilliancy with the lawn at Goodwood, for then the illustrious gentlewomen could appear in the attractive costumes proper to Ascot or Goodwood in lieu of the more sober garments suitable to an English spring. As offering strong contrast to a common feature of a popular racecourse, such as Epsom on a Derby Day, when mounted police are engaged to clear the course, our Artist represents in his last sketch the cavalry performing a similar duty, and doing their spitting 'gently at Aldershot, the steeplechases whereat are ever welcome as a relief to the monotony of camp life.

The distinction of Knight Commander of the Bath has been conferred on Mr. John Tilley, C.B., Secretary of the Post Office, who retires after a service of fifty-one years; and also the honour of Companion of the Bath on Mr. Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, who has been appointed as Mr. Tilley's successor. Mr. Algernon Turner, of the Treasury, has been appointed Financial Secretary of the Post Office in the place of Mr. Blackwood.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The polls declared since our last do not lessen the Liberal majority. In South Lincolnshire the representation remained in the hands of the Conservatives despite the vigorous fight shown by the Liberal candidate, Mr. Sharpe, and the two seats fell to Mr. J. C. Lawrence and Sir W. Gregory. The Parnellite, Mr. Kettle, ran Mr. Shaw and Colonel Colthurst rather closely in County Cork, but the leader of the moderate Home-Rule Party and his colleague will sit for the county. In Scotland a Liberal and a Conservative again divide the representation of the Universities between them, Dr. Lyon Playfair (L) being again returned for Edinburgh and St. Andrews, this time by a majority of 74 over Dr. Bickersteth (C), and Dr. Campbell (C) being chosen in preference to Dr. Asher (L) for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities. There remains the election for the Orkneys on the 27th, when Mr. Samuel Laing should find no difficulty in being re-elected; and, should Parliament meet on the 29th, as arranged, new writs will have to be issued for Leeds, where Mr. Herbert Gladstone bids fair to be chosen for the seat proffered to his father; for Radnor Boroughs, which kept his old seat warm for the Marquis of Hartington; for Mayo and Cork, should Mr. Parnell elect to sit for Meath; and for Nottingham, the Liberal Union of which town has placed its choice on Mr. Arnold Morley, son of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., as the Liberal candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the sudden death of Mr. J. S. Wright, who, one of the foremost organisers of the Birmingham "Caucus," expired just when this formidable political organisation had proved hugely successful. It may be remarked that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright have testified to the worth of Mr. Wright's labours, and on Monday Birmingham honoured his memory by attending largely at his funeral.

The constitution of the New House of Commons is as follows:—

Liberals	...	...	...	...	...	353
Conservatives	...	...	...	...	...	237
Home-Rulers	...	...	...	...	...	62

The Conservatives have gained 23 seats, and the Liberals (including the Home Rulers) 132 seats, leaving a net gain to the Liberals of 109 seats. The Liberal majority over the Conservatives is 116, and over the Conservatives and Home-Rulers combined 54. In these figures are included the double returns of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington and the three seats to which Mr. Parnell has been elected.

The Election has reversed almost exactly the relative strength of the two parties, the members returned in 1874 being classed as follows:—

Conservatives	...	...	...	...	...	351
Liberals	...	...	...	...	...	248
Home-Rulers	...	...	...	...	...	53

Showing a Conservative majority over the Liberals of 105, and over Liberals and Home-Rulers allied of 50.

The Queen has granted a pension of £150 to Mr. S. C. Hall, in recognition of his services to art and literature.

Dr. William Ogle has been appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the Registrar-General's Department, in the room of Dr. William Farr, resigned.

Mr. Henry Allsopp, late M.P. for East Worcestershire, Colonel James Bourne, late M.P. for Evesham, and Mr. Algernon Borthwick, receive baronetcies.

Major-General R. G. A. Luard has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir E. S. Smyth, K.C.M.G., as general officer commanding the Canadian Militia, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Queen.

The Queen has conferred the distinction of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Lord John Manners, and Mr. Assheton Cross, M.P.; and the Grand Cross of the Star of India on Lord Cranbrook.

The distinction of Companion of the Bath, Civil Division, has been conferred also on Sir Julian Pauncefote and on Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M.P.; and the distinction of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on Mr. Monier Williams.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom to Viscount Barrington by the name, style, and title of Baron Shute, of Beckett, in the county of Berks, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his brother, the Hon. Percy Barrington.

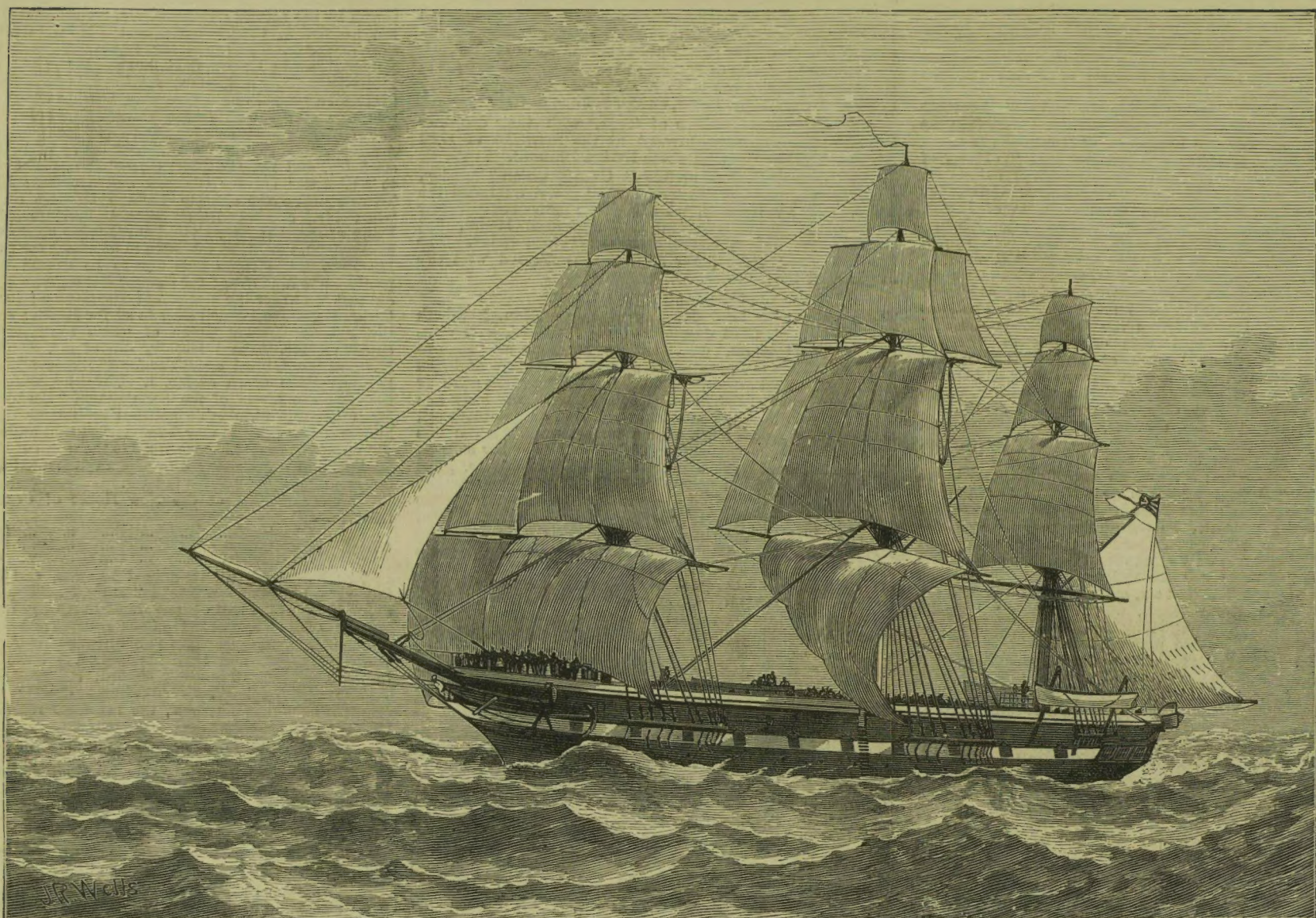
It is announced that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Baroness of the United Kingdom to Augusta Mary Elizabeth Cavendish-Bentinck, widow of Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck, by the name, style, and title of Baroness Bolsover, of Bolsover Castle, in the county of Derby, and at her death the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom to the heirs male of her late husband, by the name, style, and title of Baron Bolsover.

The distinction of Companion of the Civil Division of the Bath has been conferred on Mr. Charles Fremantle, Deputy-Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint; Mr. Charles W. Stronge, principal Clerk in the Treasury; Mr. Thomas Henry Sanderson, of the Foreign Office; and Mr. John Bull Greene, Commissioner of Valuation in Ireland; Mr. Adolphus F. O. Liddell, the Permanent Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and Mr. William Farr, M.D., late Superintendent of Statistics General Register Office.

Mr. Robert Lee, Sheriff of Perthshire, has been appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Session, vacant by the death of Lord Neaves in 1877. Mr. Lee, who is a son of the late Rev. Principal Lee, was called to the Bar in 1853, became procurator for the Church of Scotland in 1869, and was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire in 1877. Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, Solicitor-General for Scotland under the Conservative Administration, is to take the place vacated by Mr. Robert Lee, as Sheriff of Perthshire.

The peers of Scotland met at Holyrood, Edinburgh, yesterday week, the Earl of Glasgow—Lord Clerk Register, presiding—for the election of sixteen representatives in the House of Lords in the new Parliament. Twenty-six peers were present, and a large number voted by signed list. The following were elected, the numbers appended to the names being the votes given for each:—Earl of Mar and Kellie, 53; Earl of Morton, 52; Earl of Strathmore, 51; Earl of Haddington, 53; Earl of Airlie, 53; Earl of Leven and Melville, 43; Earl of Selkirk, 54; Earl of Dundonald, 51; Viscount Strathallan, 53; Lord Forbes, 52; Lord Saltoun, 52; Lord Elphinstone, 54; Lord Borthwick, 44; Lord Blantyre, 42; Lord Colville, 52; Lord Balfour, 52.

The Postmaster-General announces that the steamers of the Allan Line running between Liverpool and Nova Scotia, via Queenstown, having ceased to be under contract with the Canadian Government, mails for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Bermuda will no longer be forwarded by them, but will be sent via Londonderry. The mails for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will be made up in London every Thursday evening, and those for Bermuda every fourth Thursday evening, commencing on the 29th inst.



THE MISSING TRAINING-SHIP ATALANTA.

COMET SEEN IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The Australian newspapers have announced the appearance of a large comet in the south-western heavens. We learn from the *Melbourne Argus* that "the tail of this comet was discovered in the south-western heavens, near the horizon, on Feb. 2, soon after sunset. The nucleus could not be seen either on the 2nd or 3rd, but about 25 deg. length of tail were visible. The extremity of the tail on the 2nd reached to β Gruis, and next night it had shifted considerably to the northward, so as to pass close by θ Gruis. On the first night it made an angle of 50 deg. with the horizon, and on the second 80 deg. Owing to the misty state of the air and the closeness of the comet to the sun, no favourable observations could be made in Melbourne on the first or second night." The *Argus* of Feb. 5 says:—"Owing to the presence of clouds and a hazy sky, no continuous observation of the comet could be made at the Observatory last night."

The best view of the visitor was obtained at twenty-five minutes to nine p.m., when it extended 32 deg. above the horizon. Occasionally the sky cleared, so that a view could be obtained nearly down to the horizon, but the nucleus of the comet was not visible. The tail had slightly diminished in brightness from the previous evening, and was rather less curved. It appeared to be almost perpendicular to the horizon, and had moved slightly to the northward. Its length had considerably increased since Tuesday evening. Until the nucleus has been observed, no knowledge can be obtained as to the direction in which the comet is travelling or its actual position in the heavens. It will probably be two or three weeks before any definite information on these points can be obtained. We have received the following telegram:—"Perth, Feb. 4.—A long stream of lustrous light, resembling the tail of an immense comet, is visible a little above the horizon in the western heavens. It appears to be making an easterly course."

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles C. Graham, the Town Clerk of Wellington, New Zealand, we are able to present our readers with a sketch showing the extraordinary appearance of the comet on the night of Feb. 6, taken from the steamer *Wellington* in her passage from Nelson to Victoria, when passing through Queen Charlotte Sound. As it loomed behind one of the numerous peaks skirting the sound it had the appearance of an active volcano.

H.M.S. ATALANTA.

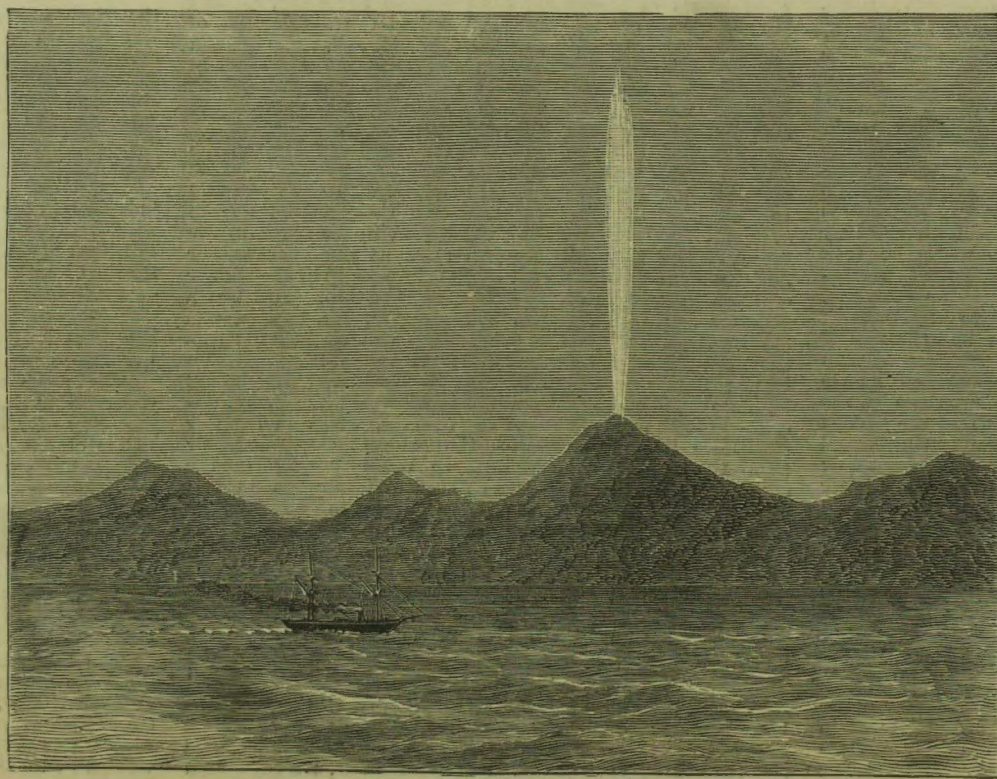
At the time of going to press with our early edition no tidings of the missing ship *Atalanta*, for which the whole country is anxiously waiting had been received. On Nov. 7, 1879, the *Atalanta*, a sailing-frigate, training-ship for young seamen, proceeded on her third cruise of instruction, and sailed from Portsmouth for the West Indies with orders to return home about April 4. In consequence of two cases of yellow fever occurring on board, Captain Stirling determined to proceed at once to Bermuda, where he arrived Jan. 29, and left on Jan. 31 for England, the crew being then in good health, since which date no intelligence of the *Atalanta* has been received. Hopes of her safety are, however, not wholly given up, although, of course, becoming fainter day by day. Mr. Brassey, M.P., no incompetent judge in the matter, writes:—"Against persistent adverse winds, with intervening calms, the passages of sailing-vessels may be

almost incomprehensibly slow. On one occasion I was thirteen days in a small yacht making the passage from Cadiz to Lisbon, a distance of 220 miles. I have heard from an officer, who was on board, of a sailing line-of-battle ship occupying six weeks from Lisbon to England. The *Atalanta* has had to contend with a long succession of unfavourable winds, and it is much more probable that she has been delayed than that she has been lost."

The gun-boat *Avon*, from the China station, reports that when at the Azores she noticed immense quantities of wreckage floating about; in fact, for several miles before reaching and after leaving the islands the sea was strewn with spars, &c. The harbour at Fayal was crowded with shipping, and wreckage was washed in continuously during the five days that the *Avon* remained; but nothing that was seen seemed to indicate that a ship had gone down or broken to pieces. Floating bulwarks, buoys, and spars were ominously numerous, and showed what sort of weather had been experienced, while similar evidence was found in the dismasted ships in Fayal Harbour. When asked for their opinion as to the fate of the *Atalanta*, the officers of the *Avon*, before they had time to learn what were the opinions of their comrades at home, seemed inclined to the belief that the *Atalanta* had suffered grievously in the gales, that she had been dismasted, and that, as a last resource, having been allowed to drift, she had gone north, where they think she now remains disabled.

The Channel Fleet, which has been ordered by the Admiralty to leave Gibraltar and proceed in search of the *Atalanta*, sail in extended open order to the Azores. If unsuccessful, they are to search the track from Bermuda to Bantry Bay, Bermuda being the last place visited by the missing ship. Other vessels have started on the same errand.

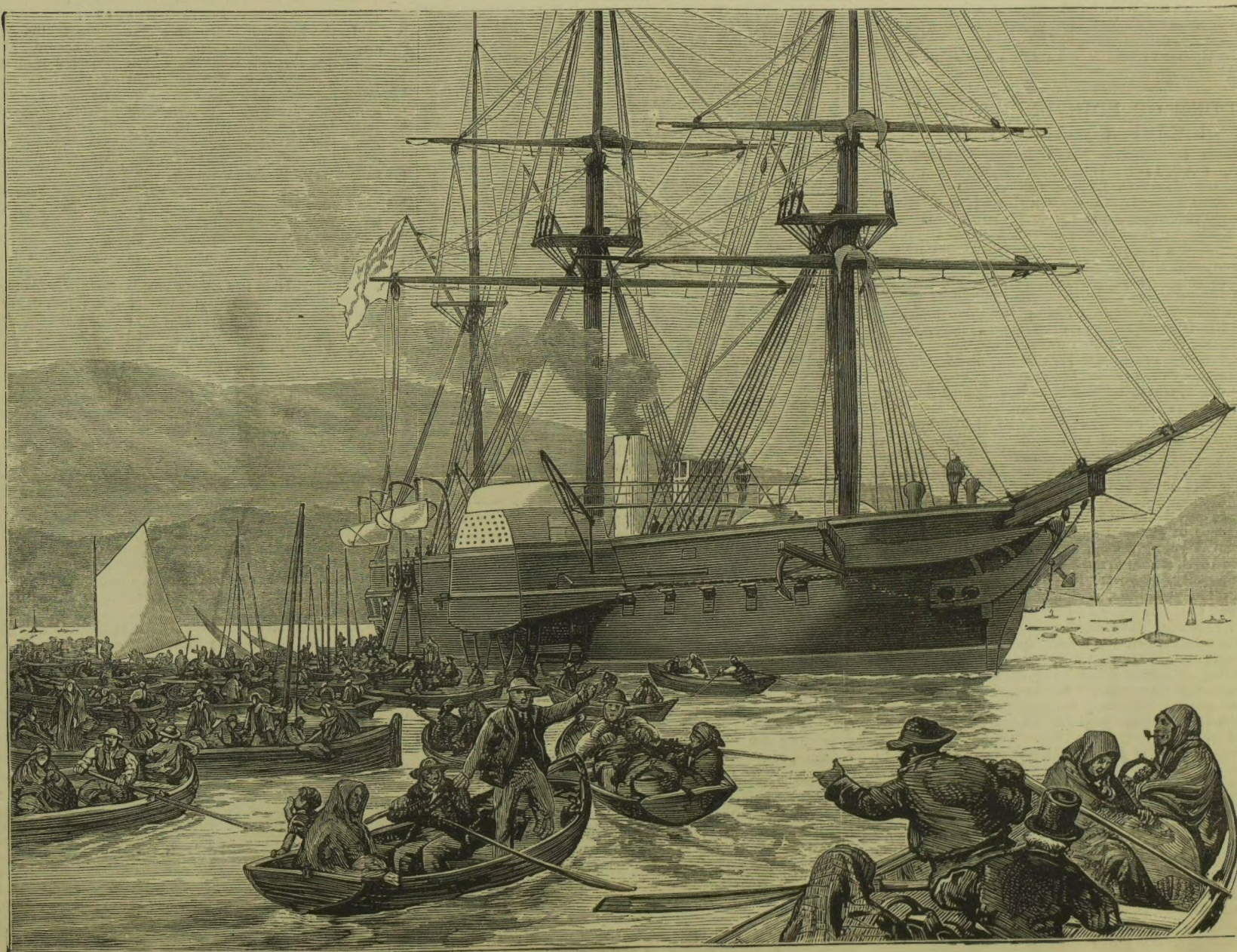
The missing ship measures 131 ft. long by 40 ft. beam. Quite as far back as 1844 the *Atalanta* has been in constant service, first doing duty as a man-of-war, next as a police hulk, and finally, on the foundering of the *Eurydice*, as a training-ship. When converted, her armament, four 64-pounders, was on her main deck, but subsequently it was considered advisable to supersede them by two 9-pounders fixed on the weather deck, the deficiency in weight being made up by ten tons of iron ballast. Her fore and main-masts were reduced six feet, and her other spars in proportion; and after her second cruise her rolling keels, which were not water-tight, were removed,



THE COMET IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, AS VIEWED FROM THE WELLINGTON, IN QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND.



RUSSIAN SKETCHES: A MOUJIK'S COURTSHIP.—SEE PAGE 390.



IRISH RELIEF SQUADRON, UNDER THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH DISTRIBUTING STORES FROM H.M.S. VALOROUS AT KILKERRAN.—SEE PAGE 390.

and one was well re-caulked. Her sailing capacities had been favourably reported upon to the Admiralty by her captain.

Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan writes to the *Times* correcting an erroneous impression respecting the *Atalanta*. He says:—"She has been called 'a sister ship to the *Eurydice*;' but the truth is they were totally different except as to tonnage and armament. The *Juno* (*Atalanta*) was one of the well-known Vestal class of Sir W. Symonds—a class known to be the broadest and shortest ships for the frigate class that were ever built; while the *Eurydice* was long and narrow in comparison. Like the sloop class of Sir W. Symonds, his small frigates were the stiffest vessels under a press of sail we ever possessed; so much so that he would not at first allow them more than five tons of ballast, instead of from thirty to sixty tons, which old-class vessels of equal size would have had. . . . I only mention these facts to show that, in choosing a ship of that class as a training-ship, the Admiralty could not possibly have made a safer choice; and as it is stated that she had a full amount of ballast and reduced masts, she would be in all human probability as safe as any ship afloat, even if her water and provisions were nearly out. Her stiffness would increase the risk of carrying away a mast in a squall, and I live in hope that this may have happened. The one danger that no human care can guard against is the floating wrecks or dismasted hulls of forsaken ships, which could not be seen on dark nights, and if struck by a ship going fast the collision might be fatal. I have no doubt that on rare occasions ships never heard of have been lost in this way."

The following is a list of the officers on board the *Atalanta* when she left Portsmouth in last November:—Captain Francis Stirling; Lieutenants Frederick A. Blackett, Arthur Dove, and Philip E. Fisher; Navigating Lieutenant, William Henry Stephens; Chaplain, the Rev. Robert Nimmo, M.A.; Staff-Surgeon, Edward L. Moss, M.D.; Paymaster John Ashton; Sub-Lieutenant, Edward P. Charrington; Surgeon, Laurence W. Corcoran, B.A., M.D.; Gunner, David Silk; Boatswains, Frederick Standish and Richard Clancy. The ship's complement of the *Atalanta* was rather more than 300, all told, and were draughted from the different ports, principally from Portsmouth and Devonport.

A MOUJIK'S COURTSHIP.

The labouring and plebeian or peasant class of the Russian population, to which belong the numerous street porters, sweepers, carriage-drivers, shoeblacks, and other casual servitors of daily need in Moscow and St. Petersburg, bear the generic name of "moujiks." They are mostly good and honest fellows, not more given to drinking than the same class in any other nation of Northern Europe, and somewhat better than those of the sunny South in respect of certain moral infirmities, thieving, cheating, and quarrelling to the knife's point, which appear incidental to frail human nature. One habit the Moujik has, which is probably not altogether unknown to brisk young men in other countries of the world. He is frequently apt to fall in love, and there are, in Russia as elsewhere, maidens of an eligible complexion and demeanour to be found, who do not refuse to listen to an honourable suit of this kind. The Moujik will call by and by, dressed in his new tunic and with his huge boots well cleaned and greased, to make himself agreeable in the house of his betrothed. She receives him with gracious dignity; and her mother or aunt, or some other matronly friend, sits in the room "to play propriety," while the lovers enjoy their confidential talk. The samovar, or tea-urn, with the teapot and ail kept hot by a spirit-lamp beneath, supplies an innocent beverage, unsoftened with milk but made fragrant and piquant to the taste by a slice of lemon, which they sip from time to time in the pauses of delightful converse. Or the accomplished youth, who has brought with him a musical instrument, not unlike what is called a "banjo" in the Western World, may raise his manly voice, to the accompaniment of the twanging strings, in the acceptable singing of a ditty which has for its theme, we may be quite sure, the charms of female beauty and the fatal power of love.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S IRISH RELIEF SQUADRON.

The zeal shown by Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh in administering relief to the distressed population of the western isles and coast of Ireland has not been without effect on a warm-hearted people. On his Royal Highness paying a flying visit recently to Dublin to consult with the Duchess of Marlborough as to the best disposal of the relief stores, he attended a performance of English Opera by the Carl Rosa Company, and was greeted by the audience, quick to give vent to generous feelings, with marked cordiality. To his Royal Highness has since been left the task of superintending the proper distribution among the same suffering islanders of the bountiful cargo of potatoes, flour, meal, canned meats, and clothing, which was subscribed for by the proprietor and readers of the *New York Herald*, and which was conveyed to Ireland in the United States frigate *Constellation*. This friendly vessel, whose mission is to war against hunger, reached Queenstown on Tuesday morning.

We are indebted to an officer of the Duke of Edinburgh's flag-yacht *Lively* for the sketch of the distribution of stores from H.M.S. *Valorous* at Kilkerran. The Artist writes that "the energetic and systematic work done by the men-of-war has been the means, one may conclude, of saving the lives of a large number of the Connemara islanders. Many hundreds crowded alongside to-day, of all ages, and consequent difference of personal appearance, the sweetness and good looks of the young women speedily fading under hard labour and hard diet, although not hard usage. There was considerable uniformity, however, in dress, the women being principally in red petticoats, and flannel petticoats around their necks, and the men being clad mostly in a sort of native-made white homespun. The effect of the crowded boats and canoes on the calm water, the heavily sparred trim man-of-war, and the rakish and 'can't-we-go'-looking yacht *Lively*, bearing the flag of Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, with islands or mountains all round the horizon, combined with the very apparent good work done, bags of meal being boated away in all directions, gave food for the eye and heart of all right-minded people."

The *Lively*, with the Duke of Edinburgh, returned to Galway on the 15th inst. from Kilkerran Bay. An interesting anecdote is told of his visit to the islands of Arran. While his Royal Highness was on the island of Inishmore distributing the relief the wife of one of the islanders gave birth to a daughter. On being informed of the event the Duke sent Dr. Drew, the medical officer of the *Lively*, to visit the woman and child. He requested that the little stranger should be named Marie, after the Duchess of Edinburgh, and sent a cheque for a handsome sum to the Rev. Father Concannon, P.P. of the island, to provide necessaries and comforts for mother and child.

It will not be out of place to add that the final meeting of the general committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief

Fund was held in Dublin on the 15th inst., her Grace explaining that the recent political events had rendered it necessary for her to leave Ireland. The Duchess has written to the Lord Mayor of London acknowledging the receipt of £500, making the total sum received through his Lordship £31,500. Her Grace states that she has handed over the balance, £15,000, to four trustees, who are empowered to distribute the funds as they think best. The want of clothing and bedding is still the cause of the greatest suffering, and her Grace hopes that subscriptions may yet be forwarded, though she is anxious not to exaggerate the distress.—According to what was stated at a meeting of the Dublin Mansion House Committee the same day, it is necessary that the efforts to assist the Irish people should not be relaxed, the distress being on the increase. The Lord Mayor (Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P.) stated that £143,000 had been received, of which the balance in hand was £33,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The elections of members of the new Supreme Education Council were held on the 15th inst. The French Academy elected M. Jules Simon; the other Academies MM. Egger, Bertrand, Delaborde, and Giraud; and the Collège de France M. Laboulaye and M. Berthelot.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador in Paris, paid a farewell visit to M. Grévy last Saturday, and subsequently left the capital; the Princess remains to the end of the month. Herr von Radowitz acts in the Prince's absence, with the title of "Plenipotentiary Extraordinary." Herr von Radowitz presented his credentials to President Grévy on Monday. His Excellency expressed to M. Grévy the earnest desire of his Sovereign to enter into commercial relations with France.

The appointments of Count Duchâtel as Ambassador to Austria, and of M. John Lemoine as Minister to Belgium, have been gazetted.

The Japanese Embassy before quitting Paris gave a banquet to M. Andrieux, the Prefect of Police, at the Continental Hotel. The Prefect expressed the hope that pleasant relations between the two countries might be shortly renewed.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies reopened on Tuesday, after the Easter recess. M. Martel has offered to resign the post of President of the Senate, as he is suffering from an attack of laryngitis; but, as a matter of respect for him, the House refused to accept it.

The Council of State has decided that Bishops are to be styled in decrees Monsieur, instead of Monseigneur, the latter term being contrary to the law of 1802.

M. Ninard, of the Pure Left, was on Sunday elected a Senator for Haute Nienne, in the place of the late M. de Peyramont, Orleanist. He defeated a Legitimist and two Radical competitors.

At the municipal elections at Marseilles on Sunday the Extreme Left candidates defeated the Socialist working men by about 16,000 to 2700.

The dramatic critics in Paris having written in somewhat unfavourable terms of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's performance in a revival of M. Augier's "L'Aventurière," at the Théâtre Français, Mlle. Bernhardt has written to M. Perrin, resigning her position at the Théâtre Français, and stating that she has left Paris.

M. de Lesseps gave an account of his Panama trip on Saturday last to the French Scientific Association, and was enthusiastically received. He stated that the only appreciable difficulty in the way of the canal was a hill 36 metres in height, which separated the Rio Chagres valley from the Rio Grande valley. As an engineer for thirty years, he could affirm the feasibility of the scheme, and his reception in the United States had shown that their adhesion was now gained.

The Minister of Agriculture has published a report which contains measures to be taken against the phylloxera, and states that Germany, France, Portugal, and Switzerland have up to this time ratified the International Convention of Berne. The application of sulpho-carbonate is recommended.

New protests against the Decrees have been received from the Archbishop of Besançon and from the Bishops of Chartres, Orleans, Périgueux and Sarlat, Cahors and Troyes. At a meeting of the Paris students, held in the Salle d'Arras, the following resolution was adopted by a large majority:—"The students assembled in the Salle d'Arras on April 16, 1880, demand of the Government, as a remedy to the Clerical question, the separation of Church and State, liberty of association, and the suppression of the grant for public worship."

At the billiard-match between M. Vignaux and Mr. Slosson at Paris last week the former gained the match; but a correspondent states that Mr. Slosson, although losing, obtained the honours of the evening, his breaks of 1103, 343, 237, and 105 attracting much attention. M. Vignaux scored 107 and 193, and then finished the game of 4000 by a break of 243. Mr. Slosson's total score was 3118. A return match, 3000 up, has been arranged between M. Vignaux and Mr. Slosson.

A choral Mass was sung by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris at the Madeleine on Sunday afternoon, and was followed by a sermon by Father Montsabre, on the distress in Ireland. The preacher concluded with an appeal for aid, and the collection was made by the Duchess of Magenta, wife of the late President, and the Princess de Broglie.

The steamer *Adamawa*, in which the Comte de Semelle is about to undertake an exploring excursion up the Niger, was "christened" at Nantes on Monday. The exploration will be made rather on commercial than on scientific grounds.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli proposed in the Chamber on the 15th inst. that, in order to render the Session a productive one, all interpellations should be suspended until the discussion of the Budget was concluded, and that there should be only one financial debate—namely, when the Budget of receipts was brought forward. He further moved that three morning sittings should be held each week. The motion was supported by members of all parties in the Chamber, and adopted by a large majority.

Replying next day to a doubt expressed as to the pacific tendencies of Italian policy, Signor Bonelli, the Minister of War, declared that Italy entered with peaceful aims into the concert of the Great Powers; he added that the fact was reassuring for the country, and that, if Italy were ever attacked, she would know how to defend herself vigorously.

To a question put on Saturday to the Government respecting the expulsion of Signor Cavallotti, a deputy, from Trieste, whether he had gone to witness the performance of one of his plays, Signor Cairoli, the President, replied that the order for his expulsion was given by local police authorities, whose proceedings were disavowed by the Central Government.

During a discussion on the foreign affairs estimates in the Senate on Monday Signori Mamiani, Caracciolo, and Pepoli expressed their warm attachment to England, and Signor Mamiani said that the best alliance for Italy was an alliance with Great Britain, with whom she ought to unite in the task of securing the adoption of the liberal civil reforms which Turkey had promised to introduce. Signor Cairoli also spoke,

and reiterated the statement made by him recently in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government would punish any act which might compromise Italy's international relations. Her relations with all foreign Powers were, he said, excellent. On all sides expression was given to a strong desire for the preservation of peace.

The discussion of the Foreign Office Estimates was continued on Tuesday by the Senate. Signor Alfieri, who was the chief speaker, urged the Government to follow a pacific policy, always treating foreign questions as subordinate to the economical and financial position of the country. The Estimates were finally approved by sixty-four votes to six.

The composer Verdi has received, on his return from Paris to Italy, the Order of the Crown of Italy. His new composition, "Pater Noster," the words taken from Dante, has been performed at the Scala Theatre, Milan, with great success, he himself conducting.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday, continuing the discussion on the Cuban Budget, rejected all amendments to the Budget of receipts. The House subsequently began the debate on the bill relating to public meetings, in the course of which Señor Labra, the Cuban Deputy, demanded that the privileges accorded by the bill should be extended to Cuba and Porto Rico. The Minister of the Interior replied that the opportunity would soon come for discussing the question of the application of the law to the colonies.

A Madrid newspaper publishes a confession said to have been made by Otero. The purport of it is that Otero was ordered at a secret meeting of masked men to kill Señor Canovas, and was paid 130f. and supplied with a weapon for the purpose; but that afterwards the order was changed, and he was told to kill the King, under pain of being killed himself if he refused. He was accompanied to the gate of the Royal Palace by two confederates.

GERMANY.

The International Fishery Exhibition was opened on Tuesday at Berlin by the Crown Prince of Germany. The ceremony was attended by Prince Frederick Charles, several Ministers of State, and many of the principal functionaries of the Empire and members of the Federal Council and the Reichstag. Nearly all the members of the foreign diplomatic body were also present.

Prince Bismarck's Memorandum relating to the order of business in the Federal Council has been published. It provides for the attendance at the Council of the leading Ministers of the several States; and, in case of their inability to attend, the Chancellor reserves to himself the right to appoint a proxy.

The German Reichstag began the debate on the third reading of the new Army Reform Bill on the 15th inst. Clauses 1 and 2 of the bill, fixing the peace establishment of the army from 1881 to 1888 at 427,274 men (exclusive of one-year volunteers), were carried by a large majority; and next day the bill was adopted by 186 votes to 128.

The operation of the anti-Socialist law passed in 1878 has been extended to Sept. 30, 1884. Some slight modifications are made in the Act; particularly one which will protect Social Democrats who are elected to any of the State Legislatures.

Professor Virchow, the famous physiologist, has been returned to the Imperial Parliament for the second electoral district of Berlin, as the candidate of the United Liberals—he himself voting in the Prussian Chamber as a Progressist—with 8150 votes in his favour. His most formidable opponent was a Socialist, who managed to score only 2706 votes.

Herr von Radowitz has (a Berlin telegram in the *Morning Post* says) been accredited as German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of France.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday week a resolution brought forward by M. Iranyi for the introduction of civil marriages was adopted, but the second part of the motion enunciating the principle of religious freedom was rejected by 107 votes to 94. In the course of the debate M. Tisza said that freedom of worship already existed in Hungary, and with regard to civil marriage he expressed his intention of submitting a bill on the subject, if possible, during the current Session, but said that great difficulties stood in the way of such a measure.

On Tuesday, the Right gained a victory over the Left in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on a question of secondary importance, succeeding in carrying a resolution by 159 votes to 130, favouring the claim of Bishop Rudigier, of Linz, to the use, enjoyment, and management of the endowed lands of Garsten and Gleink.

A report from the Education Department for the kingdom of Hungary informs us that during the years 1878 and 1879 there were 15,675 public elementary schools in the 12,857 communes in the kingdom, being at the rate of one school for every 866 inhabitants.

SWEDEN.

A new Cabinet has been formed, and Count Posse, who holds the office of Minister of State and Councillor of State, with consultative voice, will discharge for the present the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff is reported to show an improvement in his general condition, but sleeplessness still prevents him from regaining strength.

M. Abaza, the Governor of Riazan, has been appointed Chief of the Department for the Control of the Press.

Acting on the recommendation of Count Loris Melikoff, a full pardon has been granted by the Emperor to three students of the University of Charkoff who had been sentenced by the Military District Court of that town to exile to Siberia for carrying on a military propaganda.

The *Daily News* Correspondent in Central Asia, in a letter from Gamuche Tepe, on March 1, says he is of opinion that the expeditionary force against the Turcomans will be assembled, and will march as soon as possible, and that, a decisive blow having been struck and the laurels lost at Geok Tepe retrieved, a *modus vivendi* will be, if practicable, entered into with the Merv Turcomans. After this the Russians will retire again to the coast, especially if by that time the British forces in Afghanistan withdraw behind their "scientific frontier."

TURKEY.

The Sultan gave audience on Tuesday to Mr. Oliphant, who was presented to his Majesty by Sir Henry Layard, and discussed with him a project for an English colonisation of the Valley of the Jordan.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople met last Saturday to prepare a Protocol embodying the final arrangement between Turkey and Montenegro. The meeting was adjourned. The Protocol, when signed, is to be annexed to the Berlin Treaty. The Porte has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the districts to be ceded to Montenegro begging them to accommodate themselves to an unavoidable destiny, and offering lands elsewhere to those who prefer to emigrate.

In Constantinople the army contractors have received no money for so long a time that the sum due to them exceeds one million sterling, besides £90,000 for mutton supplied to the palace. There is a prospect of the usual supplies to the army being stopped.

Last Saturday the Provincial Assembly of Eastern Roumelia voted the Budget, in which the revenue is set down at 73,738,876 piastres, and the expenditure at 72,865,346.

PERSIA.

A force, consisting of 2000 infantry and 700 cavalry, has been dispatched to Khorassan to reinforce the Persian frontier guard, according to a despatch of Tuesday's date from Teheran.

AMERICA.

The Committee for Foreign Affairs have made a report to the House of Representatives recommending the adoption of immediate steps by President Hayes for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between England and the United States.

The House has passed the bill for holding an International Exhibition at New York in 1883.

General Grant continues his tour in the large towns of the South-West, delivering conciliatory speeches. He is everywhere well received. A large mass meeting held at Chicago has passed a resolution favouring his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency.

The papers announce the death, at Boston, at the age of seventy-four, of the Rev. George Punchard, known as the author of "A History of Congregationalism." He was for ten years one of the editors and publishers of the Boston Traveller, which he founded in 1845.

A destructive gale has been raging in the Western States of America, and on Sunday evening half the town of Marshfield, in the south-western part of Missouri, was levelled to the ground by a hurricane. The ruins afterwards took fire. Seventy-five persons are said to have perished in the destruction of the houses, and two hundred to have been more or less injured. Loss of life is reported from other towns in Missouri, also caused by the falling of houses.

An explosion has occurred at the Great Powder Works in Berkeley, California, by which twenty-four persons—twelve whites and an equal number of Chinamen—have been killed.

Dennis Kearney, having exhausted all legal delays, was on Monday sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the San Francisco House of Correction.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons has been engaged in discussing the Pacific Railway scheme. Yesterday week Mr. Blake moved an amendment to postpone the construction of the British Columbia section of the line. Mr. Bunster, of Vancouver Island, declared, in reply, that if Mr. Blake's amendment were adopted it would cause the disruption of the Confederation. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise was present at the sitting. The debate was resumed on Monday. Mr. Decosmos blamed both the past and the present Governments for not making Esquimaux the terminus of the line. Mr. Mackenzie supported Mr. Blake's amendment to the Government proposal on the ground that the financial condition of the country demanded the exercise of more caution on the part of the Executive. Mr. Plumb defended the policy of the Government.

The debate closed on Tuesday night. Mr. Blake's amendment to postpone the construction of the British Columbia section of the line was defeated by 131 against 49 votes.

The House has passed a Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

INDIA.

Particulars respecting a Pathan rising between Quetta and Candahar are given in telegrams from India. The Viceroy states that on the night of the 16th a large body of Pathans overpowered, after gallant resistance, the Dubrai post, between Chaman and Candahar, held by local levies. Almost all the defenders were killed, including Major Waudby, road commandant, who had halted there. A Standard telegram from Bombay states that the Pathans numbered 1600, and that Major Waudby's detachment of the 19th Bombay Infantry consisted of seven native soldiers and fifty Pathans. The latter ran away at the commencement of the attack, two sowars escaped, and all the rest, after making an heroic defence, were killed. Major Waudby's body had been recovered. He was warned of the impending attack, and made every preparation to defend the post. He also sent a messenger to Chaman asking for assistance, and two companies of the 7th Fusiliers were ordered up. The telegram adds that 7000 Pathans are moving about the hills, and their probable destination is Candahar. The troops at Jacobabad were under orders to move at a moment's notice. Another despatch from Mukar states that a force of 12,000 natives is threatening an attack. The Daily News correspondent at Cabul, telegraphing on Monday, says that the Hazaras have attacked and captured Ghuznee, and that Musa Jan has been carried to Wardak by Mahommed Jan's brother.

CHINA.

We have intelligence from Shanghai to March 20, by way of San Francisco. The Board of Princes and High Officers appointed to try Chung-How, the late Ambassador to Russia, advise that he should remain in prison until the autumn, and then be executed. Prince Kung and Li-Hung-Chang are favourable to Chung-How. But their views are combated by the other and stronger influences at the Imperial Court. The general feeling is adverse to the Kuldja Treaty, and a warlike tendency prevails. A native rumour is current that Chung-How has committed suicide and that Prince Kung has resigned. The report has not, however, yet been confirmed. The Loochoo question is still unsettled.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram received by the Agent-General for New South Wales, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., states that at the closing ceremonial of the Sydney Exhibition the Governor, Ministers, Judges, both Houses of Parliament, and a vast concourse of the public attended. Seven thousand awards were declared officially, and an address and gold medal were presented to the Governor. The whole ceremony was very successful. Three cheers were given for the Queen, Governor, Lady Augustus Loftus, and the Executive Commission.

Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co. have received a telegram from Sydney stating that the result of the University Senate election is as follows:—Mr. William Forster, 30; Sir Henry Parkes, 28.

A telegram received at the London offices from the Commissioners of the Melbourne International Exhibition announces that it had been found necessary to make a considerable addition to the main building, and that space will be found for the exhibition of agricultural implements. The allotments in that class have now been made, and the classes of British exhibitors in every section except that of art have been satisfied. A large additional area has recently been granted to the United States of America.

A despatch received at Adelaide from Mr. Winnecke, who last year was sent to triangulate the country between

Tennant's Creek and Herbert river, states that the country travelled over is alternately good and inferior. For fourteen miles east of Tennant's Creek it is very good, open, well-grassed country, and then for ninety-two miles it is patchy; but the last twenty-four miles is magnificently grassed with Mitchell grass. The plain from the Creek to Herbert river, comprising 30,000 square miles, consists of rich alluvial land, magnificently grassed.

Later accounts from Newfoundland state that the seal fishery is improving.

The Greek Cabinet has issued a note to the Powers calling their attention to the alarming increase of brigandage in Thessaly.

The British Museum will lend its Flemish tapestries for the great National Exhibition at Brussels. The King of Spain will do likewise.

A telegram from Teheran states that the construction of the telegraph line between Tchikislar and Chatti was completed on Monday.

The situation in Mandalay, according to a Times telegram from Calcutta, is described as a reign of terror; and it is said that the people are afraid to venture out after dusk.

A loan of 12,000,000f. for six months has been accepted by the Japanese Government. The subscription is headed by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Prince Charles's birthday and the sixteenth anniversary of his election to the throne of Roumania were celebrated on Tuesday at Bucharest with the firing of salutes at daybreak, and, at a later hour, the performance of a solemn Te Deum.

The obelisk ordered by her Majesty to be erected at the spot where the Prince Imperial fell, has been put in position by Major Stabb and a small party of Royal Engineers, who proceeded on this duty from Maritzburg.

In the Lisbon Chamber of Deputies a motion has been passed that June 10, the tricentenary of Camoens, should be considered a national festival under Government auspices. A meeting of literary men is to be held to arrange the best method of solemnising the event.

There was a large increase in the imports both of live stock and of fresh meat from the United States and Canada during the past week. The totals for the week are 1318 live cattle, 892 sheep, and 340 pigs, and 8016 quarters of beef, 1960 carcasses of mutton, and 300 carcasses of pigs.

Professor Nordenskiöld arrived at Copenhagen, on board the Vega, yesterday week, and was received on landing by the municipal authorities. Subsequently he proceeded to the Royal Castle, where he had an audience of the King and Crown Prince. The city was gaily decorated with flags, and there was much popular excitement. The King and several members of the Royal Family attended a fête which was given on Saturday by the Danish Geographical Society in honour of Professor Nordenskiöld and his fellow travellers in the Vega. The Professor and Lieutenant Palander were on Monday evening entertained at a banquet by the commercial community of Copenhagen. The dinner took place in the Bourse, all parts of which were tastefully decorated. The guests included the Crown Prince, the Ministers, the chief civil and military dignitaries, and numerous representatives of the scientific world. The Professor and his companions were to leave Copenhagen at midnight.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Building Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall has proved so successful that it continues open this week.

The official inquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster was resumed on Monday in the Wreck Commissioner's Court.

The electric light has been experimentally introduced at the South Kensington Museum, and has proved a success.

At a meeting of the King's Lynn Town Council held on Monday Mr. William Thompson was unanimously elected Mayor, in the room of Mr. Seppings, deceased.

A fire broke out in the lower portion of the Civil Service Stores, Bedford-street, in the afternoon of yesterday week, doing damage to the extent of many thousand pounds.

Mr. James Abbiss, who has filled the position of chairman of the City Board of Guardians for twenty-four years in succession, was on Tuesday re-elected.

Lord Shaftesbury on Tuesday night presided at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of friends of the George-yard Free Ragged Schools, held at the institution in Whitechapel.

An open-air meeting was held on Tower-hill last Saturday afternoon to protest against the restrictions placed upon the public in regard to the viewing of the Tower of London.

Mr. Sheriff Woolloton presided at the opening last week of a coffee palace in Finsbury-place—the tenth opened in London by the London and Provincial Coffee Palace Company.

The Council of the Society of Arts at their last meeting elected Professor Nordenskiöld an honorary life member of the society, in consideration of the services rendered to science by his recent explorations.

The National Auricula Society held its annual exhibition of auriculas in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, on Tuesday. There were also roses and spring flowers on view.

Lord Chelmsford occupied the chair at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, held at Willis's Rooms on the 14th inst., when about 230 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscriptions amounted to £2233.

A meeting of representatives of hospitals and friendly societies in the metropolis was held last Saturday, with Mr. Stansfeld in the chair, at which approval was given to a scheme for the establishment of middle-class provident dispensaries. A council was appointed to carry out the plan.

By a report of the officers of the Fishmongers' Company, which on Tuesday was read at the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, it appeared that in the month of March they seized and condemned nearly forty-nine tons of the fish intended for the Billingsgate market.

The annual meeting for the presentation of prizes and award of certificates to the most proficient pupils of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Practical Engineering took place last Saturday in the southern tower of the palace, Professor James Stuart, of the University of Cambridge, in the chair.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place on the 15th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel. There were about 800 persons present, and during the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, and Col. Fraser, were amongst the company.

The tenth annual ball in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was given on the 15th inst. at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. During the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Woolloton, Mr. Sheriff Bayley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Wragg, who were also accompanied by ladies, the Rev. William Rogers, Colonel Fraser, Major Bowman, Dr.

G. Borlase Childs, Captain Childs, Captain Henry Stephens, and other patrons and honorary stewards, were present. In the orphanage at Twickenham more than 230 children are now fed, clothed, and taught.

Owing to the great financial depression during the past two years, the receipts of the Charing-cross Hospital have fallen off considerably, and unless the benevolent public assist the council to clear off a debt of £4000 which has been incurred, it will be necessary to close some of the wards.

In consequence of the enormous demand for tickets for the tableaux vivants at Cromwell House, it has been determined to give a second series on May 11 and 12, in aid of the Artists' Orphan Fund. Vouchers for tickets may be obtained of Mr. Percy Armytage, 2, Knaresborough-road, South Kensington.

Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., late M.P. for Southwark, and one of the defeated Conservative candidates for that borough at the recent election, was on Tuesday evening entertained at a banquet at the Dover Castle, Deptford, by the Deptford voters of the borough, and presented with a handsome canelabrum.

A deputation from South London, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waited upon the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week to ask its assistance in preserving the site of Horseonger-lane Goal as an open space for public recreation. The subject was referred to a committee.

Mr. Justice Denman, in addressing the grand jury at the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, congratulated that body upon the elevation of Liverpool to the dignity of a city; and, referring to the calendar, expressed his gratification at the small number of prisoners for trial. The cases were at the same time vastly less in seriousness than he had before known.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen yesterday week the Lord Mayor nominated Mr. H. J. Waterlow, Mr. F. J. Besley, and Mr. H. A. Isaacs as Sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the year ensuing. The livery of London have the election in their hands, and the names of these three gentlemen will be submitted to the Common Hall on Midsummer Day.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have provided small one-horse omnibuses to meet the principal express-trains arriving at Euston Station to convey family parties to any part of London. These vehicles will also be sent to hotels and private residences to convey passengers to Euston Station in time for any of the down trains on the London and North-Western line. The charge will be at the rate of 1s. per mile, with a minimum charge of 3s.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in April was 87,072, of whom 47,047 were in work-houses and 40,025 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 2941, 4198, and 3618 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 885, of whom 679 were men, 175 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

Sir Henry Bessemer was on the 15th inst. presented with the freedom and livery of the Company of Turners. It was stated at the ceremony that since the introduction of the Bessemer process the production of cast steel had increased fifteen-fold, while its cost was reduced from £50 to £60 per ton to £10. By the economy effected in the substitution already made of steel for iron rails upon railways, an annual saving had been effected exceeding £1,100,000; and when all the iron rails are replaced by steel, the annual saving will be nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Sir Henry, in acknowledging the honour paid to him, spoke of his early efforts in the art of turning, which he made when a boy by the aid of a lathe constructed by the present master of the Turner's Company.

The Council of the Society of Arts, having had their attention directed to numerous cases of reputed poisoning by arsenical wall-papers and other articles in general household use, have appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of preventing the employment of arsenic in any processes by which it is allowed to remain in finished goods, and to obtain evidence as to the effect a total prohibition of the use of such processes, or the prohibition of the sale of articles produced thereby, would have upon various trades. To promote the object in view, this committee has issued a circular to manufacturers of colours, dyers, and others using colours in manufacturing processes, asking for information on certain specific points.

The last entertainment of the thirteenth annual series of the Brompton Hospital entertainments was given yesterday week in the board-room, which was filled with an audience composed almost entirely of the inmates, for whose benefit the entertainments are solely given. Captain Barrington Foote, who had come specially from Shoburness, occupied the first part of the evening in sitting for his portrait—a droll impersonation of the sort of experience one goes through when in front of the photographic lens. For fully twenty minutes Captain Foote, without speaking a word, kept his audience convulsed with laughter at his ludicrous attempts to satisfy the directions of an imaginary photographer. Captain Foote then recited "Mrs. Brown at the Play," giving a vivid impression of that estimable lady's mirth-provoking woes. Other pleasant performances followed.

There were 2636 births and 1519 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 63, while the deaths were 186 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 9 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 47 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 111 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 224 deaths were referred, against 266 and 209 in the two preceding weeks. These 224 deaths were 26 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 395 and 365 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 348 last week, and were 58 below the corrected weekly average: 218 resulted from bronchitis and 78 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3220 births and 1802 deaths were registered.

Mr. Keighley Walton, Town Clerk of Southport, has been appointed Town Clerk of Halifax.

Intending exhibitors at the forthcoming show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Carlisle should observe that the stock entries close on May 1.

Lord Walsingham has been appointed chairman of the Norfolk Court of Quarter Sessions, in the place of the late Sir William Bagge.

It was determined at the meeting of the Portsmouth Town Council on Tuesday to acquire from the War Department a site for a townhall.

A new hall was opened at Salisbury on Tuesday, which has been erected for evangelical purposes in memory of John Maundrel, a Wiltshire farmer, who was burnt at the stake because of his Protestant faith in 1556.



OUR TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN: ATHLETIC GAMES AT JELLALABAD—A DOOLEY RACE.—SEE PAGE 394.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

"And Orry the Dane stands proud, king of the blood-stained field! Lifted on high by the shouldering crowd, on the battered boss of his shield!" This, or some such idea, must surely have occurred to Mr. John Tenniel when he composed that noble cartoon of "Triumph," representing the victorious Gladstone with outstretched arms and spear in hand borne aloft by his warriors Granville, Hartington, John Bright, and Vernon Harcourt. And a splendid piece of draughtsmanship it is. What life and vigour in the triumphant figure, dignified and yet exultant. What character in the averted face of Lord Granville and the astonished respect of Lord Hartington. Seldom has a bolder or more classical study come from the hand of the master-cartoonist, who has studied with evident purpose that famous ballad of "Orry the Dane," which by its spirit, its vis, and Homeric ring, has removed the reproach of namby-pambyism from its author, Martin Tupper, the inexhaustible preacher of Proverbial Philosophy. It may not be known that Mr. Tupper is a veteran classical scholar, and is to be numbered among the many translators of Homer.

The framers of the Education Acts in their endeavour to sweep clean with their new brooms appear to have overdone their brain-cleansing. Serious and reflective people are up in arms about the mind torture that has come in with the education craze. From Germany professors report the increase of chronic headache, from England are heard cries appealing to the Education Office for mercy. It is an English habit to rush off into excesses one way or another. We are either deplorably ignorant, or, as the old phrase has it, "too clever to live." We must either live for years content with the mastery of the three "r's" or rush our children through a course of study and cramming that addles the intellect and deadens the vital energy. From all accounts, it would appear that the women of the future suffer most from the new educational tyranny. The boys were settled long ago under the public school system, but the girls who for years were running wild like young colts, picking buttercups, and teasing their governesses, are now subjected to the machinery of high schools, university courses, and processes of examination that would positively frighten a German professor. Whilst our lads are playing cricket in the Eton playing fields, sculling up to Boveney between the hours of absence, bathing at "Athens," not the city, but the backwater of the Thames; roaming as young naturalists through the Savernake Forest; playing racquets at Harrow-on-the-Hill, or kicking the football in the Close at Rugby; our gentle maidens, urged by their too energetic instructresses, are endeavouring to do all the work whilst their brothers do all the play. There may be, and no doubt there is, a good deal of exaggeration in the pathetic accounts that have filled the correspondence columns in the newspapers telling of deaths through overwork and babbling of sums through the watches of the night; still the discussion will not have been in vain if it suggests moderation in the perfecting of the modern improvement known as education. The English girl of the past, so beautifully described by Mrs. Lynn Lynton in one of her analytical essays, was always beautiful, though a trifle ill-informed. What men want is that she shall be in the future just as pretty and healthy, but somewhat more companionable. She can become that without studying conic sections, the binomial theorem, in order to make herself capable of undertaking the housekeeping accounts; and it is very probable that she will hold her own in argument without mastering every proposition in Euclid and being dragged through a smattering course of elementary logic. But these violent delights happily have violent ends. The educational idea of the daughter of King Gama very much distressed that amiable monarch: but the University came to grief, and its principles were dissipated at the persistent influence of that Prince who owned himself "blue-eyed and fair in face, of temper amorous as the first of May."

When London society is going out of town or coming back again the traffic of the metropolis is disturbed by curious processions of four-wheeled cabs all piled up with weighty and magnificent luggage. Very seldom, except in the case of the journey of Royal personages, is a "fourgon" used; and it is not the custom for the aristocracy to descend to the convenience of the greengrocer's cart. No; the home-coming and the departure are arranged on some mysterious principle of etiquette based upon the unwritten law of the servants' hall. No cab appears to contain more than two persons; and no doubt it is accurately set out that the valet shall be accompanied by the lady's-maid, and the housekeeper travel in stately grandeur with the groom of the chambers. The London and North-Western Railway Company has, however, taken a hint from Paris in instituting a service of private omnibuses at the Euston-square station that will be found serviceable by many a private family at present at the mercy of the humble four-wheeler. It is surely a more comfortable arrangement for all the luggage and the staff of the servants' hall to travel in one comfortable and well appointed conveyance than to necessitate the blocking of the traffic of the streets with these processions of cabs. And another conspicuous advantage will be found in the announcement that these railway omnibuses can be sent round to any house in time to meet any train by merely sending a post-card or a telegram to the railway station. When seaside journeys begin, and the hall is blocked up with the family impedimenta, paterfamilias will bless the institution of railway omnibuses with a fixed tariff, instead of going out to make a bargain at the neighbouring cab rank. Now that so excellent a Parisian idea has been taken, will no one be bold enough to take another? Need I say that I allude to a service of Victorias during the summer weather, neat, useful, and convenient little carriages that whisk along on easy springs and are so easy to get into and jump away from? Brighton has started these Victorias for some considerable time, and surely there is sufficient energy in the metropolis to break down the monopoly of the inconvenient, awkward, and dangerous Hansom cab whose horses have such a persistent knack of stumbling, and whose drivers exercise such ingenuity in lashing out the eyes of their fares.

Sara Bernhardt has often threatened to run away from Paris to avoid the persecution to which, according to her theory, this capricious but clever lady is subjected, and at last she has carried her threat into execution. It is not in a balloon this time, but by means of the prosaic railway. This remarkable actress suffers as all spoiled children are apt to do. Paris has been fickle to her. She was first idolised, petted, made much of, and was the fashion of the hour. She was written up as a universal genius; her pictures and sculpture were subjects for unlimited praise; her house, studio, apartments, and eccentricities were described in the public papers again and again; and then, when the Parisians became convinced that they were getting a little weary of their doll, they veered round like a weathercock and found as much fault with the graceful, eccentric creature as they had before found praise for her. The indifference was as cruel in its way as the adulation. They tortured her sensitive nature, and, having applauded her love of art, they began to aidicule her pretensions. One of the last cruel things they

did was to put her in competition with a rival, the pretty and exceedingly clever little Bartet, who was the original Zicka in Sardou's "Dora," and went to the Français to enact the leading character in "Daniel Rochet." No comparison was ever more absurd. Sara Bernhardt is a tragédienne; Bartet has a positive genius for comedy. They could never clash in the field of art, or, indeed, come in contact with one another. It was all done to annoy the sensitive Sara. At last, the ex-favourite of the Parisian public was asked to take the lead in Augier's "Aventurière," and she endeavoured to master an important part amidst the many distractions of her life and the worry of daily rehearsals for her English trip. Some of the critics say that she failed, and made rude remarks upon her; whereupon the fair and excitable lady followed the celebrated example of Arnould Plessy, and left Paris without permission from the members of her society, turning her back upon her false friends, and hoping to find in America and St. Petersburg the cordial welcome she has already received in London and Amsterdam. It is possible that when Sara Bernhardt arrives in our midst there may be, in some sense, a reaction in public opinion and expression. But English audiences are not likely to unsay what they have said concerning her Doña Sol in tragedy, and Mrs. Clarkson in modern comedy.

Any news, good or bad, concerning the Atalanta is necessarily interesting at this moment, when the probabilities of her fate are so anxiously discussed by sailors, and her seaworthiness has enlisted the advocacy of rival partisans. It will therefore be interesting to some to learn that letters have been received by friends from sailors on board boldly stating that such a cruise had been organised that would prevent any intelligence being received for many months. From the same source it was ascertained that before arriving at Bermuda a certain mutinous disposition on the part of the crew had been successfully checked by the resolution of the commander. But, even though letters could not be delivered, the telegraph surely would not have been silenced for so long a time, and it is not at all likely that any voyage would have been planned by the commanding officer of the Atalanta that was not known and approved beforehand by the Lords of the Admiralty.

An intelligent gentleman has been writing to the papers about the new plan observed by theatrical managers known as "dramatic option," which means that they stake or put down so much money for the right of reading a new French play by a well-known author, understanding that they forfeit their stakes if no purchase or arrangement is effected. It does, no doubt, appear to be a very curious proceeding, and possibly would not be so prevalent if London managers only knew—which is the case—that Paris is at present as destitute of successful dramatic authors as London itself. They do not grow like currants on a bush; at least, there are plenty of dramatic authors both in London and in Paris, but they are powerless to stem the tide of extremely critical opposition that may or may not be the result of higher education, and really cannot supply all the theatres that now exist with faultless works. The audiences of to-day admit of no reservation; they desire the thing to be perfect or they will not have it at all; they make no concessions, and, sitting in judgment, knock over the works of practised authors as if they were ninepins. But if London managers would only study the Parisian stage they would find there is just as much scarcity of marketable original work as there is over here. Realism is the order of the day, and poets like Henri Bornier and Coppée can scarcely get a hearing. It has been suggested that the dramatists of France should collaborate with the dramatists of England; but such a plan argues a mutual advantage. Now, the French dramatist does not believe in England; he scorns her stage; he knows nothing of her country or her tastes (Sardou, for instance, has never yet crossed the Channel), and he, the French dramatist, still smarts under the disappointment of having supplied us with so many plays without receiving any remuneration. As matters stand, the French dramatist can receive plenty of money from England and America without consulting their tastes by following the "option" system.

I have received several courteous letters that demand a brief reply. My correspondent who inquires where postage stamps can be branded with the initials of commercial firms, in order to prevent the little frauds and peculations of clerks, I would refer to the nearest district post-office, where his question will be satisfactorily answered; and my friend who insists so eloquently on behalf of all bicycle-riders that there is a great and pressing agitation for some method or arrangement by which the "one flannel shirt" is to be avoided, deserves the congratulations of all who admire the love of cleanliness and spirit of adventure combined in the British youth. I derived my experience from a recent visit to Brighton during the Volunteer week, and it did not appear to me that the riders of the steel horse were overburdened with personal effects. But now that the subject is under the consideration of the Editor of the *Bicycle Club Gazette* all will, no doubt, be well. It is pleasant to find criticism accepted in such a cordial spirit.

DOOLEY-RACE AT JELLALABAD.

The public may have been troubled at times with the news from the Afghan war to know the meaning of some of the curious Hindostanee words which often appeared. The term "Cuhar," for instance, was constantly turning up. Many events took place in which Cuhars were named as taking a part in them; but the Cuhar's place in Nature may not be very clear to many people. He is simply a dooley-bearer; and a regiment in the field has about 200 of them attached to its hospital for services connected with it. The large numbers of this class of camp-followers give them an importance in many ways; and in the athletic sports which were got up at Jellalabad a dooley-race was one of the features, in which the hospital dooley took part. Each dooley had a man in it, and at the close of the race, when the final struggle for victory was inspiring each Cuhar's heart, they heeded little where they were going, the result frequently being collisions, in which some of the dooleys were smashed and the men carried in them thrown out. The dooley is made of cane and bamboo and covered with cotton cloth, so that it is very light.

At the meeting of the council of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening it was resolved to award the gold medals of the society for 1880 to Mr. Ernest Giles, the Australian explorer; and to Lieutenant A. Louis Palander, of the Swedish navy. Mr. Giles was the leader of four great expeditions and several minor ones in Australia between the years 1872-6, the most notable journeys being from Belana to Perth, 2500 miles, and from Champion Bay to the Transcontinental telegraph line, 2000 miles. He had already been mentioned honourably five times in the annual addresses of the society. Lieutenant Palander is presented with the medal in recognition of his services as commander of the Vega in Professor Nordenskjöld's expedition.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The reopening of this establishment, on Tuesday week, has already been recorded. The other specialty of last week was the reappearance on Saturday of Madame Albani, for the first time for two years here. The opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor," and, as the heroine, the excellent artist referred to repeated a performance of special charm and brilliancy. Her reception, on her first entry, was of the most enthusiastic kind, and throughout the evening general applause greeted her in each of the principal situations for the heroine of the opera. The opening cavatina, "Regnavi nel silenzio," with its florid cabaletta, "Quando rapita," the duet with Enrico, the contract-scena, and, above all, the closing scena of delirium, formed a succession of triumphs. In the last-named instance the elaborate cadenza with flute obbligato was a special feature. The obbligato was finely played by Mr. Radcliff. M. Engel, the new tenor announced in Mr. Gye's prospectus, was unable to appear in consequence of sudden cold and hoarseness, and was efficiently replaced as Edgardo by Signor Carpi. Signori Graziani, Capponi, and Sabater were, respectively, the Enrico, Raimondo, and Arturo, as heretofore.

On the previous Thursday "La Favorita" was performed, with a cast similar to that of last year, when Mlle. Pasqua made her début here as Leonora with a success that was even surpassed on the occasion now referred to, when the artist was greatly applauded in her principal scenes and encored in her effective delivery of the aria, "O mio Fernando." In this last-named character Signor Gayarré sang and acted with fully as great effect as before, his air, "Spirto gentil," having been enthusiastically redemanded. Signor Graziani's Alfonso was the same powerful performance as formerly; and Signor Capponi was impressive as the Priest Baldassare.

On Monday M. Massenet's "Il Rè di Lahore" was repeated; and on Tuesday Madame Albani made her second appearance this season as Gilda in "Rigoletto." Madame Scalchi reappeared as Maddalena; the cast otherwise having been also a familiar one—including Signor Graziani as Rigoletto and Signor Carpi as the Duke.

For Thursday "Le Prophète" was announced, and this (Saturday) evening Madame Albani is to make her third appearance this season, as Margherita in "Faust." On Monday "Les Huguenots" is to be given; and on Tuesday M. Engel's début (postponed on account of illness) is to take place as Manrico in "Il Trovatore."

The new series of Mr. Ganz's Orchestral Concerts, at St. James's Hall, opened well on Saturday, when the selection began with Beethoven's symphony in C minor, which was effectively given by a fine band of upwards of eighty performers, headed by Mr. Pollitzer as principal first violin, and including many of our best instrumentalists. The second part of the programme commenced with Rubinstein's first symphony (in F major), which was performed for the first time here. The work is less pretentious and more coherent than the composer's other works of the kind, and is therefore more acceptable. Although some of the themes are agreeable and their treatment is frequently ingenious, there is scarcely sufficient importance and interest in the whole work to satisfy the requirements of the most elevated form of instrumental music. M. Emile Sauret made his first appearance this season, and gave an admirable performance of Ernst's Violin Concerto in F sharp minor, the enormous difficulties of which the executant realised with consummate mastery. He was greatly applauded in this and also in his rendering of Beethoven's Romance in F, Wieniawski's "Airs Russes," and a solo (a transcription of the player's own). Madame Marie Roze sang with much grace Gluck's air, "Divinités du Styx," from "Alceste"; and the aria "L'amorè costante," from Mozart's "Il Rè Pastore"—the concert having closed with Weber's overture to "Oberon." Mr. Ganz conducted the performances with sound judgment. The second concert takes place on May 1.

The series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace terminated last week with the twenty-third performance. An important feature in the programme was the ninth and last symphony of Beethoven, known as the "choral symphony," from its finale including a vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." With this the serial performance of all nine of these works was completed. The orchestral portions of the choral symphony were admirably rendered on Saturday, the vocal solos having been well sustained by Misses Annie Marriott and Orridge, and Messrs. H. Kearton and F. King; and the choral passages by the Crystal Palace choir. A cleverly-written and effective symphonic prelude to Byron's "Manfred"—composed by Mr. F. Praeger—was performed for the first time in England. The concert opened with the Jupiter Festival March and chorus from Gounod's opera "Polyeucte"; the programme having also included the air for stringed instruments from Bach's Suite in D, the aria, "Panciulle," from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," sung by Miss Orridge, and Mozart's duet, "La dove prende," by Miss Marriott and Mr. King. The usual supplemental concert, for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Mr. Faulkner Leigh's concert, last week, included a performance of Madame Sainton-Dolby's cantata, "The Story of the Faithful Soul;" for the first time with full orchestra. It had before (last year) been performed in public, with merely the accompaniment of a pianoforte. The gain, in effect, on the later occasion, was, of course, great. The cantata contains some pleasing and unambitious vocal writing, several portions of which were much applauded. The solos were well rendered by Miss José Sherrington and Mr. Faulkner Leigh; and there was a full chorus. M. Sainton conducted the performance. The same concert also brought forward a clever seria-buffa cantata, "Imogene," in the grotesque style—composed by Mr. G. Fox, for orchestra, chorus, and vocal soloists, these latter having been Mlle. Bauermeister, Miss E. Lloyd, Mr. F. Leigh, and Mr. G. Fox. Another novelty (which we trust to have an early opportunity of noticing again) was a second orchestral suite, "L'Arlésienne," by the late Georges Bizet—consisting of four movements, the third of which, a charming "Minuet," was especially applauded. A pretty "Bagatelle" for orchestra, entitled "Elle et Lui," composed by Mr. Engel, was also introduced for the first time. Madame Antoinette Sterling, Signor Foli, and other vocalists already mentioned contributed familiar pieces to the programme. Mr. Weist Hill's fine orchestra was a valuable feature in the arrangements—Mr. Hill having been one of the conductors of the evening.

The late Dr. Bexfield's oratorio, "Israel Restored"—given last week at the Royal Albert Hall under the direction of Mr. William Carter—was produced at the Norwich Festival of 1852. With many inequalities, there is some effective and ingenious writing in it, several instances of which were apparent in last week's performance, among them having been the chorus, "Lift up thine eyes," founded on the melody of the St. Anne's psalm tune; the chorus, "Thou hast mightily delivered;" the soprano air, "The sun shall no more go down;" that for contralto, "O be favourable," and those for tenor, "Jerusalem, thou that killest," and "God shall wipe all tears." The

soloists were:—Miss A. Williams (soprano), Madame Cummings (contralto), Mr. V. Rigby (tenor), and Mr. R. Hilton (bass). A little more rehearsal on the part of band and choirs would have benefited the performance.

The third annual recital of that excellent pianist Mr. Oscar Beringer took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme included Rubinstein's Piano-forte Quintet, Liszt's Sonata, and smaller solo pieces, and Raff's Chaconne for two pianos, performed by himself and his pupil, Miss Randegger.

The second concert of the Bach Choir took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the programme comprised Cherubini's second mass (in D), a "Sanctus" by Bach, Beethoven's setting of Goethe's "Meeresstille," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis-Night" music. Of the performances we must speak next week.

An English festival concert, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, was given at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, in celebration of St. George's Day.

The second of Mr. John Boosey's morning ballad concerts is announced for to-day (Saturday), with a varied and attractive programme.

The Society of Arts is about to repeat the experiment which it tried last year, with considerable success, of holding a practical examination in vocal and instrumental music. The plan will be similar to that adopted last year, with some modifications suggested by experience. Certificates are awarded in three grades—honours, first class, and second class. The examinations for London will be held at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, during the week commencing June 7.

THEATRES.

Of the thirty metropolitan theatres or thereabouts, one only has presented any thing new to a London audience; scarcely a change, certainly none of importance, appears in the programme of any one house. A movement has been made to organise a benefit for Mr. I. W. Anson, late treasurer of the Adelphi, and one of the most active members of the theatrical profession, which has benefited in many ways by his efforts. Mr. John Hollingshead has undertaken the trusteeship; and it is to be hoped that the committee, which assembled on Tuesday in the saloon of Drury Lane Theatre, may meet with encouragement. Mr. Dion Boucicault makes his appearance in London this evening at the Adelphi as Conn in "The Shaughraun." "Romeo and Juliet" was performed at Sadler's Wells on Monday.

Mr. Henry Farnie has supplied an English version of "La Fille du Tambour-Major," by Offenbach, to the Alhambra, which has been received by the public with the usual degree of approbation awarded to the picturesque and costly performances at this theatre. The comic spirit of this drama is of the subdued kind, and has been considerably restrained also by Mr. Farnie, who has moderated the tone so carefully that all is kept within the limits of propriety. There is perhaps a deficiency of novelty in the situations, and the structure of the story might be considerably improved. The music is, on the whole, pleasing, and the characters are efficiently supported. Miss Constance Loseby as Stella, Miss Edith Blande as Claudine were satisfactory representatives of these important parts, and Miss Edwards as the Duchess, and Miss Fanny Leslie as Griot were good. The Captain Robert of Mr. W. Carleton, the Duke of Mr. F. Leslie, and, in particular, the Monthabor of Mr. F. Mervin, were adequately interpreted. These, with a competent chorus, shewed sufficient merit to secure a cordial reception for the new musical drama.

A dramatic performance was given on Monday at the Imperial, in aid of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. "The Wonderful Woman" of Charles Dance was tolerably well acted by the members of the Thalia Amateur Company. The third act of "Hamlet" followed, the melancholy Prince being creditably represented by Mr. George J. Dawson. The entertainment concluded with the "Trial from Pickwick" and "Two Heads are Better than One," which were played in a lively manner.

FINE ARTS.

The private views of the exhibitions of the two water-colour societies in Pall-mall take place to-day (Saturday), and the two galleries will open to the public on Monday next. The private view of the exhibition at the New "Hanover Gallery," 47, New Bond-street, is also held to-day, and the collection, which comprises Makart's great picture, "The Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," exhibited at the Champ de Mars two years back, and the same painter's designs for the silver wedding decorations and procession at Vienna, besides works by other foreign artists, will be opened to the public on Monday next. The water-colour societies usually time the opening of their summer gatherings a week apart, and we should think that doing so is advantageous to their own interests, to say nothing of the convenience of art-critics. Coming, too, so near the great shows at Burlington House and the Grosvenor Gallery (a first notice of the former will appear in our issue for next week), it can scarcely be expected that the minor exhibitions will receive the consideration that would gladly be devoted to them were time and space and eyes and energies less taxed.

To the exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours (the private view of which, as we have just said, takes place to-day) her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, who has lately become an honorary member of this society, has contributed a drawing entitled "Roma, 1880." Her Imperial Highness has spent most of the winter in Italy, and this drawing was done while in Rome.

All works intended for the Ecclesiastical Art-Exhibition to be held in May and June next must be delivered at the building on or before May 8.

The annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution will take place in Willis's Rooms on Saturday, May 8. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., will be in the chair.

The Duke of Norfolk has kindly lent to the National Gallery the full-length portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan, by Holbein, which excited so much interest when in the last exhibition of Old Masters, at Burlington House. The picture is placed against one of the stands in the great East Gallery at Trafalgar-square.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club propose holding during the season an exhibition of drawings in water colours by English artists born in or subsequent to the year 1800, and now deceased, or who, born not previous to that date, have died since the water-colour exhibition at the club in 1871.

We are informed that an early number of the *Magazine of Art* will contain a paper on "Queen Victoria and Art," which, by permission of H.M. Majesty, will be illustrated by copies of sketches by her Majesty and by the Prince Consort.

A loan exhibition, consisting of a very remarkably varied

and representative collection of gold and silver smiths' work of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, is now open at the rooms of the Society Arti et Amicitia, on the Roken, Amsterdam, and will remain open about two months.

The spring loan exhibition of the "Arts' Association," Newcastle-on-Tyne, now open, consists of an extensive collection of pictures, drawings, engravings, porcelain, and needlework, and also many examples illustrative of the landscape-painting and wood-engraving formerly identified with the locality.

The collections sold at Christie's continue to be comparatively unimportant. The pictures which fetched the highest prices in the last sales were by J. Linnell, sen.—"The Brow of the Hill," about 20 in. by 25 in., £535; D. Maclise—"The Play Scene from 'Hamlet,'" the sketch for the picture in the National Gallery, £435; and a reduced replica of "The Banquet Scene in Macbeth," £588; E. M. Ward—"Charlotte Corday: La Toilette des Morts," £325. The drawings and studies of the late Samuel Prout fetched but small prices. The highest price realised for any one of Prout's drawings, selected by Mr. Ruskin for the recent exhibition, and for which he wrote accompanying "Notes," was £39 18s. The "remaining works" of the late Charles Landseer fell at still smaller figures, the highest price being £21 for a picture exhibited at the Academy in 1848. The engravings (mostly artist's proofs) by Thomas Landseer sold at high prices, reaching £66 3s. for "The Monarch of the Glen," after his brother Sir Edwin's picture.

The "Moonlight" landscape by Corot, which was in the Paris Exhibition of 1878, was sold on Saturday last at Messrs. Chapman and Sons' sale-room, Edinburgh, for £756.

The sale of duplicate prints and etchings belonging to the British Museum was held at the Museum on Wednesday, and the prices were good. There were ninety-three lots, each of single impressions, among them being seven of the "Sibyls" by Baccio Baldini, and the "Theseus and Ariadne, with a vessel sailing," by the same; thirteen Rembrandt etchings, and eight engravings by Martin Schöngauer.

The *American Art Review* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) for April contains, among other interesting papers, the first chapter of a "History of Wood-Engraving in America," by Mr. W. J. Linton. The first American wood-engraver was Alexander Anderson, the son of a Scottish printer, who appears to have been, like Bewick, a self-taught wood-engraver. An interesting account is given of Anderson and his labours, and Mr. Linton's contribution to the *Review* promises to be of great value.

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of St. David's has decided to summon a Diocesan Conference.

The Bishop of Durham has determined on convening a Diocesan Synod on Sept. 21.

The new bishopric of Liverpool has been bestowed upon the Very Reverend John Charles Ryle, who has been for a short time Dean of Salisbury. We gave his portrait March 20.

The ancient church of West Tilbury, on the Essex bank of the Thames, was reopened on the 15th inst., after a thorough restoration. The parish possesses many historical associations. Archbishop Laud was Rector here from 1609 to 1616.

Sir John St. Aubyn, as lord of the manor, has offered to contribute £5000, and the Rev. W. St. Aubyn, the Rector, £1000, towards providing a new church for Stoke Damerel. The total cost is estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000.

Earl St. Germans on Tuesday afternoon laid the foundation-stone of a new church in King-street, Southwark, in connection with the St. Alphege Mission, Friar-street, Blackfriars-road. The building is estimated to cost £5000.

The Chancellor of the Diocese of London, as the result of a case heard before him on Monday, has issued a faculty for the improvement of the churchyard of the united parishes of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, and St. Margaret's, which it was stated would be a great public benefit.

A handsome mural monument to the memory of the late Sir Charles Rushout, Bart., who served for some years in the Royal Horse Guards, has been erected in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, by the officers of the Blues. It was executed by Matthews and Son.

A public meeting was held at Newport (Mon.), on Tuesday afternoon, in aid of the Llandaff Diocesan Church Extension Society. The Bishop of the diocese presided. Lord Tredegar, Sir George Elliott, and others advocated the claims of the society, and subscriptions to the amount of £500 were promised.

Dean Bickersteth, of Lichfield, who has been prolocutor of the Lower House during the last four Convocations of Canterbury, has written to the Dean of St. Paul's expressing his strong desire to be relieved of the duties of that honourable office in the new Convocation.

The ancient parish church of Llanrhiadr, one of the most interesting ecclesiastical antiquities in the Vale of Clwyd, was on Tuesday reopened after restoration. The Bishop of Bangor and the Rev. D. Howell, Vicar of Wrexham, preached at the English services, and the Bishop of St. Asaph in Welsh at night.

All Saints', Fulham, is about to be rebuilt, from designs by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, at a cost of about £8000. Contributions amounting to a little more than half this sum have been promised. The closing services in the old church were held on Sunday, the Dean of Westminster preaching in the morning, and the Vicar, the Rev. F. H. Fisher, in the evening.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley presided last week at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Thames Church Mission, held at the Cannon-street Hotel. From the report it appeared that during the year the missionaries of the society had held 3215 services on board ships, both English and foreign, and that 90,000 seamen had participated in the same.

The annual meetings of the Church of England Temperance Society began on Monday in the Library of Lambeth Palace. The Bishop of London presided, and resolutions in accordance with the particular objects of the society were passed. A special service was conducted in the nave of Westminster Abbey in the evening, and a liberal response was made to the appeal on behalf of the society's funds.

Yesterday week a monumental tomb to the late Archdeacon Musgrave was unveiled in the parish church of Halifax by Lady Edwards, of Pyenest. The Venerable Charles Musgrave had been for forty-eight years Vicar of Halifax. He was also first Archdeacon of Craven and Prebendary of York. The recumbent figure is of Carrara marble. The whole cost of the monument is 1000 guineas.

On Monday the Very Rev. Canon Marsden, who has been for twelve years the pastor of St. Mary's, Crewe, was presented by his congregation with a purse of gold and an illuminated address, on the occasion of his leaving Crewe for Birkenhead. The children of St. Mary's Schools also pre-

sented the reverend gentleman with a handsome silver tea service, and a number of parishioners not connected with his congregation gave a silver inkstand.

The Bishop of London consecrated last Saturday the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, built on the Bedford estate, Chiswick, close to Turnham-green railway station. The services at the temporary church have been for a considerable time the subject of complaints made by the parishioners on account of their Ritualistic character. Mr. H. Smith, churchwarden, forwarded last week to the Bishop a protest, signed "on behalf of the Protestant parishioners," against his Lordship consecrating the church until he had obtained from the incumbent a pledge that he would conduct the services in accordance with the law of the Church of England.

The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty met last week for the distribution of their surplus revenues of the year 1879. The total number of cases submitted to them was 129, the values of the poor benefices ranged from nil to £200 per annum, the populations of the districts from fifty to 8200, and the benefactions offered varied from £200 to £3000. Of the applications received nine were for two, nineteen for three grants, and the rest were for single grants. Two cases only were found to be ineligible. The total sum thus voted by the board amounted to £34,800, and the value of the benefactions received to £43,960.

The new parish Church of St. Mary, Long Ditton, Surrey, was consecrated last Saturday afternoon by the Bishop of Rochester. The old church having become too small for the increased population, it was resolved to erect the present building, from a design by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., on ground contiguous to the old churchyard. The whole cost will be about £6400, which will include fittings, warming apparatus, and lighting. Nearly £500 remains to be collected. The completion of the work is mainly due to the churchwardens, Messrs. J. S. Hill and J. Bates, the latter of whom erected the chancel at his own cost, and to the liberal contributions of the principal inhabitants, aided by a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Church Building Society and £100 from the Rochester Diocesan Society.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its monthly meeting at 7, Whitehall, on the 15th inst. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Four Elms, St. Paul, near Westminster, Kent, £120; Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent, £90; and Leyland, St. Ambrose, near Preston, £200; rebuilding the churches at Edingale, Holy Trinity, near Tamworth, £80; and Weeley, St. Andrew, near Colchester, £80; and towards enlarging the church at Stevenage, Holy Trinity, Herts, £80. A grant was also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building a mission church at Clapton, All Souls', Middlesex, £50. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Mary's Church, Liskeard.—His Grace the President has appointed Thursday, May 27, for the annual general court to be held at the society's house. The chair will be taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury at three p.m.

The Queen has constituted and appointed the Right Hon. Francis Robert, Earl of Rosslyn, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Under the Presidency of the Primate, the annual session of the Synod of the Church of Ireland was opened on Tuesday at Dublin. In the course of the address it was stated that the Church had now outlived the trial which came upon it with its disestablishment. Attention was drawn to the claims of the minor incumbents and curates, it being remarked that they had by the Legislature been deprived of the reward of many years' labour, and that, according to the principle of the Act itself, which had provided compensation in every other case of loss, they were entitled to an equitable settlement of their claims out of the undistributed portion remaining of the Church property.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Sustentation Fund Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, held at Belfast, that the total receipts for the year up to the present date amounted to £22,218. It was resolved that the equal dividend payable to the ministers of the Church for the year should be £20.

HIGH SCHOOL AT OXFORD.

As recorded in our last Number, the foundation-stone of the new High School for Boys at Oxford was laid on the 13th inst. by Prince Leopold. The town was decorated with flags and banners, and the bells rang merry peals. The proceedings began with the assembling of the governing body, the members of the City Council, and the noblemen and gentlemen who had accepted the invitation of the Mayor, in the Corn Exchange, where they were introduced to Prince Leopold. A procession was then formed, headed by a guard of honour of the Oxford City Rifle Volunteers and the band of the Oxfordshire Militia, followed by the members of the Ancient Order of Foresters and Odd Fellows in regalia, the Mayor and Corporation, the Vice-Chancellor, and a large number of senior members of the University, the two city members, the Bishop of the Diocese, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, Professor Rogers, M.P., &c. Previous to the commencement of the ceremony the Town Clerk (Mr. R. S. Hawkins) presented to the Prince an address from the Corporation, and Prince Leopold replied as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I feel great pleasure in accepting the address which has just been read, and I thank you for the kind manner in which you have alluded to such services as it has already been in my power to render to the cause of education. I thank you also on the Queen's behalf for your loyal and good wishes for the welfare both of her Majesty and of the Royal family. I had no hesitation in accepting your invitation to be present at to-day's ceremony, for I feel that, apart from the privilege of being associated with so honourable an undertaking as the foundation of the City of Oxford High School for Boys, the city and University of Oxford have always a prior claim upon my time and services; for it was here that I first became acquainted, so to speak, with the outer world, and it was here that I found displayed before me those educational advantages which I am so anxious should be placed, in some degree at least, within the reach of all." The ceremony was then proceeded with.

In the afternoon a distinguished company were entertained by the Mayor, Alderman Galpin, and the governing body of the school at luncheon in the Townhall. His Worship occupied the chair. Prince Leopold, in reply to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Sir W. Harcourt, observed that he used no figure of speech when he said that the pleasure and satisfaction which he felt on revisiting Oxford was always true and fresh. "Those whose visits, like mine, are intermittent must always recognise with a passing regret that places formerly filled by old companions and friends are vacant or occupied by others. But I am thankful to say I still



CITY OF OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



STATUE OF OUR SAVIOUR, BY A DEAF AND DUMB ARTIST.



ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, OXFORD-STREET, FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

number many friends both in the city and in the University. And I feel that even if this were not so, a mere walk-through the streets of Oxford, with all the pleasing associations with which I should be surrounded, would be an enjoyment that it would be hard to match elsewhere." Proceeding to speak of the school, his Royal Highness expressed the satisfaction he felt in the case of another new foundation, at whose inauguration he should, unfortunately, not be able to be present. "I speak of the University College of Nottingham—a very important institution, which the Corporation of that populous town have founded, defraying its cost, as I understand, by a special rate which their townsmen have empowered them to levy (Cheers). The success of an institution so firmly based in the will and effort of a great community is not a thing to be hoped for merely—it is a thing which may be confidently predicted (Cheers). To return to our present subject, I think that the fact that Oxford is a city is one thread in that mingled web of associations which gives her so unique a charm in the memories of those who have known and loved her aright (Cheers). I will only add a few words as to one special feature in the education to be given here. The pupils are intended to spend their hours of work and play together, but to sleep with their own families at home. I am a great admirer of our

great public schools, and I think that the massing of large numbers of boys together tends to call out *esprit de corps*, and those manly qualities all English boys, I hope, possess. But I do not think that the maintenance of home life side by side with the school life need be any obstacle to the attainment of those qualities. On the contrary, I think that if the tone of the home life be high, and the tone of the school life be high also, each may help and foster the other (Loud cheers)." Addresses were also delivered by the Earl of Jersey, the Bishop, the Dean of Christ Church, and others.

In the evening the Dean and Mrs. Liddell entertained a distinguished company in the hall of Christ Church.

CHURCH FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, OXFORD-STREET.

St. Saviour's Church is the first that has been erected and specially devoted to the worship of the deaf and dumb, about 2000 of whom reside in London and its suburbs. Unable to receive benefit from ordinary ministrations, they need a special provision adapted to their circumstances, the services being conducted in the finger and

sign language. St. Saviour's was erected by the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, of which the Queen is Patron and the Bishop of London President. The first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales, in the presence of the Princess; and their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their daughters, once attended a service there, which was conducted *viva voce* and simultaneously interpreted to the deaf-mutes present. The Duke of Westminster gave the site, and the success of the undertaking has been much promoted by the liberal assistance and influence of Lord Ebury and the other trustees, Messrs. G. L. P. Eyre, J. F. Fortescue, and Arthur H. Bather. Lord Overstone and Lord Carbery, as well as Sir Edmund Beckett, contributed handsomely to the object. Mr. Arthur Blomfield was the architect. The church proper is on the upper floor; a spacious lecture-hall occupying the basement, in which lectures are delivered to the deaf and dumb, and their debating and temperance societies' meetings are held.

Adjoining the church in Queen-street is the residence of the Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Smith, who has laboured for the last twenty-five years in the development of this special mission. At one time he stood alone, and visited the deaf and dumb throughout London. Now the society employs three Chaplains, two lay mis-

sionaries, and several extra Sunday teachers, who hold fourteen services per week in eight parts of London, which are much valued by the deaf and dumb.

The statue of the Good Shepherd represents a work of art executed by a deaf and dumb sculptor, Mr. Joseph Garven, which is placed in a niche outside St. Saviour's. The same sculptor has just finished a marble bust of the Prince of Wales for presentation to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road.

St. Saviour's Church also contains a large and beautiful picture, "Ephphatha," painted and presented by Mr. Thomas Davidson, a member of the congregation.

The services at St. Saviour's are generally quite *silent*: but on Sunday afternoons during May, June, and July a series is held, at which Bishops and other dignitaries preach, and the sermons are interpreted to the deaf and dumb. This special mission is maintained by voluntary contributions, and certainly deserves the support of all who have means to give. The society not only promotes the spiritual welfare of the deaf and dumb, but it also attends to their temporal interests, placing many in employment and assisting them in sickness and distress, and doing all it can to help and cheer them in their affliction.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. V.—THE USURER.

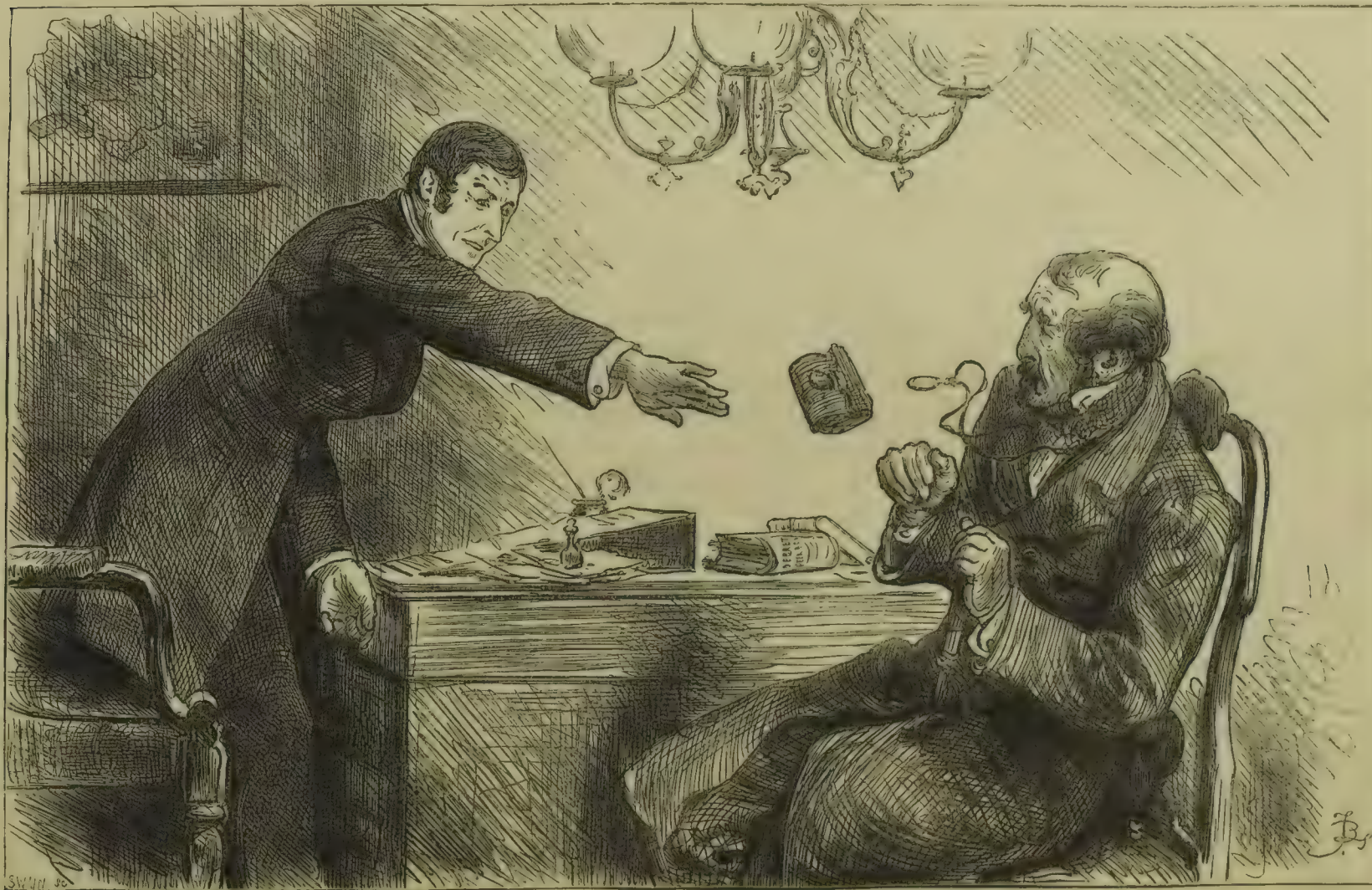
Mr. Benoni Crabbe was the son of a country solicitor who had found his profession a very good business. He had been brought up to be a country solicitor himself, and had even practised for a while with his father, under the style of "Crabbe and Son." But this did not last long, for old Crabbe, who had a steady-going practice, chiefly concerned with the tenants of a cathedral close, was startled out of his gaiters by a flood of I O U's and promissory notes which were presented for payment by the firm just before the settling day after a race for the Chester Cup. Then, of course, it came out that Benoni had gone on the turf, and gone so far that he was found hanging by the neck in the coach-house of a sporting inn, where he was cut down just in the nick of time by an ostler. To this day Mr. Crabbe has a slight stiffness under the chin and ears, owing to this episode in his career. His debts were all paid, the partnership was formally dissolved in the county paper to save the business; and after a few months Benoni appeared occasionally putting a blue bag in his father's gig. At such times he wore a cowed aspect and revealed a shaved head, for he had passed through a smart attack of brain fever. That did not last long either. As soon as his hair began to grow he turned up again on a borrowed nag at the cover-side, and got a lift over to any steeplechase within tandem distance; for most of the fast young squires and horse farmers had a sneaking kindness for him. He was a sharp fellow, who could sing a good song and make himself handy in many ways. He picked up Lord Spankington, who was his first private client, by teaching that legislator to whistle "Yankee Doodle" on a key; and they became so intimate in half an hour that the peer condescended to borrow five pounds of him to pay for a lunch he gave to Benoni and to his jockey. The lender winced as he parted with it, for he had not another sixpence and was thirty miles from home; but later on, the same day, his Lordship, who had won largely on a double event and drank much, threw his pocket-book at the lawyer's head with a large vocabulary of loud-sounding adjectives. Indeed, it was this nobleman who then first gave Mr. Crabbe the nickname of "Lobster," which he retains to this day. Lord Spankington was plunging wildly at the time; and it was not the last transaction they had together by very many.

"I don't know why he called me 'Lobster,'" mused Benoni, as he rode home on a spavined mare which belonged to a miller. "Crabs' claws hold quite fast enough;" and then the young man began to think that if the chance lending of a five-pound note could bring back such a thumping sum as he had then got in his breast pocket, it was just possible that he might see his way to an occupation a great deal livelier and more profitable than ordinary betting, which is, after all, mere chance work, with the best of tips.

From that time forward Lobster never missed a meeting of noble sportsmen which was worth his attention; and there was no better-known figure than his, either at Tattersall's or in the Ring. He had a dapper, clean-built figure, and was always dressed by the most fashionable tailor. The colour of his clothes never varied. He wore a black coat and waistcoat, with dark-grey trousers and a grey overcoat, with a black hat. The only peculiarity of his costume consisted of a white cambric



"See here, and here, and here," continued Lobster, in excellent tone and temper, turning over the leaves of a packet of oblong papers lying before him. "There is your signature."



"The usurer, however, chucked him scornfully an old pocket-book with a ten-pound note inside, saying, 'There's your own money back again, with interest, Magpie!'"

neckerchief admirably starched and folded, like that of a groom. His face was clean shaven, save for about an inch of cropped whisker before his ears. His hair was of a red deep enough to justify his nickname. His eyes were small, but had the keen, awakened expression which characterise those of a pig in the wind. His nose was thin and sharp, which gave him a foxlike aspect; his lips were thin and firmly closed; his jaw square and very massive. He was a man of iron muscle, great personal courage, and uncommon activity; cool, too, as a cucumber. He hardly knew the meaning of fatigue, and was one of the best boxers in England among the lightweight, having held his own even with such a bruiser as "Twiddle," better known as the late Most Honourable Marquis of Cullington.

Nature had thus fitted him admirably for a fashionable money-lender, and he made the most both of his qualifications and opportunities. He was blunt and straightforward in speech, blurring out a direct "yes" or "no" to a Duke or his trainer. His word might be implicitly trusted, and he never attempted to trap anyone at a disadvantage. Those who dealt with him knew perfectly well what they were about, and so did he. There was not a point to choose between them. Both parties soon came to understand that they could not dupe each other; and Lobster never tried.

"Cruelty!" "Hardheartedness!" "Pooh!" he would say, with unruffled humour, when some slippery client was trying to shuffle out of his engagements through his parents or guardians, who put forth the usual commonplaces in his behalf. "It does not suit a man who discounts the expectations of young fellows belonging to the best clubs, and who all hold together when they decently can, to get a bad name for unkindness. I never pressed a man in my life without having all his friends behind me. Your principal wants to play me a dog's trick, and I don't mean to let him. I don't care how he pays, or when he pays; but he must pay. Tell him so;" and then the keen eyes would look up with a candid and confident glance quite refreshing. Mr. Crabbe never beat about the bush.

"Don't talk to me about usury," he said to an eminent political economist who growled over his figures when it became necessary to square a bundle of post-obits, produced by Mr. Crabbe at the usual time. "Don't talk to me about Usury. Butchers, bakers, pastrycooks, and those most picturesque of tradesmen the florists and fruit-sellers, make better use of their capital than I do, and turn it much more quickly. Besides, they hold solid value for their money, whereas I hold none. Bill-discounting is one of the heroic professions. It is also the first of the fine arts. Neither a fool nor a rogue could succeed in it. A man who can lend money on personal security should be justly esteemed a Bayard for his courage, a Solon for his wisdom, and a Howard for his benevolence. Fork over, can't you?" And the eminent political economist forked over accordingly, seeing that he could not possibly do otherwise. There was no help; the massive chin of the usurer was so resolute, and there was such jocose triumph in his discourse, for the post-obits were all in order, and there was no bringing the question to a wrangle.

"I say, Jack," also observed Mr. Crabbe one frosty morning over a Melton pie to a Junior Lord of the Treasury, who was brother to a Marquis; "No you don't."

"Don't what?" inquired the other, sulkily, for he was just up, and hardly awake.

"Well, you don't go off in the Hospodar's yacht to-night as you meant to. That's why I ran down by the cock-crow train this morning to breakfast here. Pay up, man; you won just enough at hazard from the two Spooners. Tom Eaves saw you do it."

"Fellows who take such plunder as you do can afford to wait; and, blank it, you shall wait, blank you. You are worse than Shylock; you are Gobsae, you are Fagin," replied Mr. Crabbe's involuntary host, now driven to bay, and determined to carry off his discomfiture with a high hand. If he could only have got the money-lender into a "correspondence with the department," he might have been a match for him. But there alone, with nothing between them but a little tender minced pork and pastry, the Junior Lord quailed as he noted the calmness of Mr. Crabbe's countenance while he prepared to reply. With one last effort, however, he growled out the word "Rogue."

"I had rather you did not make me x, remarked Mr. Crabbe, quietly putting his two fingers athwart each other, playfully. I'm nasty when I'm angry; but then I never am angry. I am a young man from the country; but you don't come over me, that's all. Now look here, you young rascal," and here Mr. Crabbe, perhaps fancying that the Junior Lord had too much starch in his cravat, poked him familiarly in the ribs. "Look here, I say. When I lend my money I have to give my time and wits with it. Why, your acceptance would be only waste paper in any other hands than mine. If you thought you could take it from me, even, and kick me down stairs, you would do it. I knew this when I lent you my money to redeem the borrowed jewels you had pawned. I knew more than that, too. If you had any property either in expectation or reversion you would not have come to me. You would have got a loan through your family solicitor, or from an insurance office. If you had any two friends of respectability you might have got money at fifteen per cent on a policy of your own life. Your father has had about three hundred thousand pounds that way. Finally, you know half London, and if your word of honour could be trusted, if those who know you best believed you were other than a scoundrel without faith or principle, there are dozens of fine, free-handed lads who would lend you anything you wanted. But you played all those little games out long ago. Your sister was the last person you could cheat, and you did it. Now you want to diddle me, and are to have a colonial governorship during the recess to help you. Out with the shiners, I say, you young dog;" and here again Mr. Crabbe poked his young friend in the ribs, then tranquilly resumed the investigation of the pie.

"Bill," bawled the Junior Lord fiercely to his valet, "wire Hospodar and say I shan't come, and, blank you, look sharp, you will have to go to the bank afterwards."

"I knew you'd come kindly to it after a little talking to," resumed Mr. Crabbe, good humouredly. "I should have no chance with you nobs if I hadn't the gift of the gab."

"It is not all plain-sailing, though," demurred Mr. Crabbe to one who complimented him on the successful results of this journey. "I lost thirty-seven thousand pounds in one heap by the Duke of Shufflemore; and, although I have seen a good deal of the world, I think that the most complete scamp I ever saw or heard of is a peer of the realm now living. I thought I could trust a Duke safely, but I couldn't. Since then I have been more cautious. There is nothing which takes the reverence out of a man like money-dealings with the nobility. Their tricks are won-der-ful," mused Mr. Crabbe, nursing his knee in a reflective mood. "They don't answer letters. They go abroad; they do their dirty work through third parties, mostly sharp customers, and they try to come 'my Lord' over people when they are found out."

Mr. Crabbe has no objection to reveal the innermost secrets of his trade. A newly-married husband once called upon him

in some surprise in answer to a communication he had unexpectedly received. His wife, one of the better of the best society, had flown kites to the height of twenty-five thousand pounds, and declared herself quite unable to explain how it all happened. She had done it, she declared, quite unconsciously. Lobster, however, explained the phenomenon in the most natural way possible.

"My lady," said he, with a cheerful smile; "my lady, like many other great ladies and fine gentlemen, is very generous. I have heard that she never denied herself anything. Few people would, if they could help it. She often wanted money at a moment's notice; and she came to me, or sent her maid. Sometimes she sent her milliner or her jeweller; but it all came to the same thing. I knew the value of her ladyship's signature, and have had the honour to become very familiar with it. You see, my lady had not to go through any formalities when she sent to me. No board of directors, no delays, no inquiries are ever mixed up with affairs transacted through me. I do what my clients ask, or I don't do it. In my lady's case, I complied with her request most readily, and would do so again. Indeed, I paid a handsome commission to another lady who brought me her custom—a Countess, by-the-way, in her own right, is my fair business friend in this case, and very sharply she looks after her per-centage."

Then the husband exploded as though a thunderstorm had been concealed in his breast. He used language that was quite awful, while "Lobster" blandly went through the motion of washing his hands, which was a cosy habit he indulged. Finally, the young married man vowed by his gods that he "would not pay one farthing. No, not one farthing," he hissed between his teeth, and gnashed them quite ferociously.

"You amaze me!" answered Mr. Crabbe, with a look of genuine surprise. "Your name is on every stamp in my possession. See here, and here, and here," continued Lobster, in excellent tone and temper, turning over the leaves of a packet of oblong papers lying near him. "There is your signature, 'Benedict,' on every one but the last, that is signed 'Lovibond,' your present title. It has been renewed five times; on each occasion for three months. When the bill again became due I wrote to you."

"I will give you a cheque," says my Lord, hoarsely. "I never give or take cheques in business," replied Lobster. "Such strange things happen to them. People might stop payment of them when they once got their paper back again; or might produce my own cheque against me on a trial for usury. I prefer gold."

"Send one of your clerks to the bank," gasps the tortured man.

"No, really now, I think you had better present your own draught. You will find me here for an hour more, and you will soon pick up a hansom." Mr. Crabbe touches a handbell as he speaks, and requests that the next client in waiting may be introduced to him.

Everything becomes known, and there is no such thing as a secret in this world of ours, so full of sham secrets; so Lady Lovibond's adventure oozed out. Perhaps my Lord's bankers were startled by such a tremendous cheque as he drew that day he stood before their counter, with a white foam on his lips; perhaps he let fall some hasty expression better unuttered; perhaps the servants overheard the dreadful words he used to the Countess over her five o'clock tea when he burst in upon her Ladyship and the Bishop of Ilighdownerry, who had been her guardian and the acting executor under her father's will, keeping an austere hand, as he thought, upon her girlish whims.

But when surprise on the subject was affected in the presence of Lobster he laughed in a certain noiseless way peculiar to him when he was amused. "Many people," he placidly averred, "make a discreet use of forgery. Scores of the acceptances in my possession bear forged endorsements. I do not discount for borrowers who forge habitually, unless I know a great deal about their reserves and social position; but it is always safe for once. Ladies are the most impudent forgers. They use the names of their husbands, or their sweethearts, or their fathers, sometimes of their brothers and uncles when those relatives are to be managed; and they trust to a good cry to set everything to rights. It always does so. It would be a poor world otherwise, poor in pocket, poor in affection; and it is neither.

'Tis a very good world to live in.
To spend, or to lend, or to give in;
But to beg or to borrow, or get back one's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

I am obliged by the inherent difficulties of my position to take large interest. It varies, but twenty per cent, as a rule, satisfies me. It looks more because I count insurance risks besides, though I am my own insurance office and take the risks on myself. I generally know that I can manage to get paid if my client lives; but when his breath is once gone heirs will seldom pay a farthing if they can contrive by any means, however unscrupulous, to escape legal responsibility. The question for my clients to ask themselves is not the amount of interest I demand, but what my money is worth to them. I do not hunt them up; they come to me, and often in ghastly trouble. I have saved officers of unblemished repute—men with the Victoria Cross and the ribbon of the Bath, from being hooted out of their ships and regiments: not always by their own fault, but sometimes through mishap or evil fortune. My money has been often more than gold; it has been life and honour. I have known a surgeon take a thousand guineas for saving a man's leg. I have saved men from blowing out their own brains, by lending them fifty pounds at a moment's notice."

It has been observed that Mr. Crabbe very rarely resorts to legal proceedings. Even then he never issues his own writs or sues for bills in his own hands. His legal acumen merely serves him to decide when a client is to be squeezed and when it is better to leave him alone. If, on the one hand, he never listens to any terms of compromise, and insists on his due to the last farthing; so, on the other, he never wastes powder and shot, or follows any track which leads to a bog. He is not vindictive, but he can wait with great patience to cry quits with anyone who offers him an intentional slight. Thus, Lord Spunkington, who threw those unsavoury adjectives with the contemptuous nickname at him when he was a stripling, got back as good as he gave. Long afterwards, when he was a broken-down, disreputable old creature living from hand to mouth on other people, he went with a cock-and-bull story to Mr. Crabbe. Of course the Usurer would lend him nothing, for he had no security but his shattered word to offer anybody. The Usurer, however, chuckled him scornfully an old pocket-book with a ten-pound note in it, saying, "There's your own money back again, with interest, MAGPIE!" Now, the magpie is the Barabbas of Birds, while the Lobster is a better fish than the Crabbe; so my Lord got back at least as much as he gave.

For the rest, Mr. Crabbe is a man of simple habits. He never drank a glass of wine in his life. He dines every day off cold meat at two o'clock. He has no weaknesses, no desires, no fancies, being utterly devoid of imagination. But he is not ungenerous, or morose, or ill-natured. He leaves

the harsh and sordid part of his calling to others—to Mark, the Tallyman; to Stokes the Truck Master, and to Sloper Grimes, Esq., who advertises for a constant succession of fresh dupes. The only pleasure which Mr. Benoni Crabbe really enjoys is found in breeding canaries, of which he has always an astonishing variety in full song and full feather.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is quite certain that none but members of the ring can possibly have a pleasant remembrance of the Newmarket Craven Meeting of 1880. The weather on the Wednesday and Thursday was wretched in the extreme, and favourite after favourite went down with ruthless persistency.

On Wednesday the filly by Hermit—La Belle Hélène scored another ridiculously easy victory. Though wonderfully quick, she is rather on the small side, and is sure to meet her conqueror before the end of the season; still, she would be a very cheap purchase at 1500 gs., at which price she figures in the private sale list. The antagonism of Mask and Merry-go-Round in the Column Produce Stakes excited great interest; and the fielding against the Two Thousand favourite was so strong as to be very ominous. He is a soft-looking chestnut, and, though apparently fairly fit, is decidedly slack-loined. For a few strides in the Abingdon Bottom he seemed to have the race in hand, but, directly he began the ascent, he collapsed in very cowardly style; and Merry-go-Round, answering Archer's calls with great gameness, struggled home a clever winner by a length. Of course Mask, who has retired to 10 to 1 in the Guineas' quotations, may reverse this form, but those who saw his faint-hearted performance will be very loath to trust him again. The Newmarket Handicap was run in a blinding storm of rain. The favourites—Fashion (5 st. 11 lb.) and Prologue (7 st. 7 lb.)—cut up very badly, indeed nothing had a chance with the Yankee three-year-old Wallenstein (6 st. 5 lb.), who conclusively proved that the high trial he won prior to the Lincolnshire Handicap was not far wrong after all. Sword Dance (5 st. 13 lb.) might have done better could his rider have kept him from swerving all over the course, but nothing else could get within hail of the winner.

On the Thursday Mar completely reversed his Northampton form with Abbaye; but the pair of them are wretchedly moderate, and galloped the last quarter of a mile of their match very little faster than a man could have run. Alchemist was quite at sea over the D.L., and both of Mr. Savile's pair beat him, the colt by Kingcraft—The Pique, who was the outsider of the party, though he had a 10 lb. pull in the weights, making the whole of the running, and never being approached. The best field of the meeting ran for the Craven Stakes, and, in spite of his 10 lb. penalty, Mr. Beddington was not afraid to give Brotherhood a public trial. Right well, too, did the colt perform, though the weight proved a little too much for him to concede over such a severe course, and he could only get third to Fernandez and Merry-go-Round. The winner, whose victory was very cleverly gained, is an own brother to Isonomy, and was backed heavily for important races once or twice last season, but ran badly. He is evidently much improved, though he can scarcely hope to defeat Brotherhood in the great event of next week. The Newmarket International Handicap, which was the chief event of the last day, saw public form in a greater tangle than ever, for Fashion (5 st. 7 lb.), who ran so badly on the Wednesday, won without an effort. It was a surprise to see Rosy Cross (8 st. 7 lb.) figuring in this race, as she was reported to have broken down, and her poor performance seemed to show that something was amiss, and to extinguish her chance for the City and Suburban.

A heavy shower at the commencement of proceedings was the only drawback to a very enjoyable day at Epsom on Tuesday. The extension of the Spring Meeting to three days and the transposition of the City and Suburban to the Thursday has, of course, weakened the programme of the first day very considerably, and so, though there was plenty of sport, the various events were not of great importance. Placida and Kaleidoscope met for the second successive year in the Trial Stakes. Last season the mare was beaten, but on this occasion she gave Lord Rosebery's representative very little chance, and has apparently quite recovered her Lincoln bloom. Cradle's victory in the Prince of Wales's Stakes was entirely due to a magnificent piece of riding on the part of Archer, for Ragman had a decided lead at the distance, and was going so well that it seemed almost impossible to catch him. Tristan gave further proof of his excellence by winning the Westminster Stakes in the easiest fashion, and he must have been very backward when he was defeated by the Fright colt at Lincoln.

On Wednesday the Great Metropolitan Stakes was won by Chippendale, Fashion being second, and Rhidroroch third. The Hyde Park Plate was won by Angelina, Tristan coming in second and Althotas third.

It is not often that the "purple and gold" jacket of the Prince of Wales is exhibited on a racecourse; indeed, the last occasion that we can remember to have seen it was at Newmarket, some three or four seasons ago, when the Prince's Arab, Alep, was beaten almost out of sight in a match against a very poor sample of the English thoroughbred. However, last week the Prince forsook Newmarket for Aldershot, and honoured the regimental steeplechases with his presence. Unfortunately, the weather was as bad as it could well be; but this did not prevent the success of favourite after favourite, and his Royal Highness's hunter, Leonidas, who was loyally backed down to 6 to 4 in a large field, won his race in gallant style. The Duke of Connaught was also present, and ran a horse, which, however, was not so fortunate as Leonidas.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday it was remitted to the Lord Provost's Committee to report on the expediency of having new municipal buildings and a townhall built on the present site of the City Chambers.

At a representative meeting of the chemists of Lancashire held on Monday, under the presidency of Professor Roscoe, at Owen's College, Manchester, a resolution was unanimously passed submitting that a committee be appointed to consider the question of the formation of a society for the promotion and the application of chemical science to manufactures.

The liquidators of the late West of England Bank settled last week with the 16,000 creditors who had signified their willingness to accept payment in full at once and forego all claims for interest. The payments absorbed about £500,000. Only a few thousand creditors who insist upon having interest are left, and they will be paid as assets are realised.

Mr. Meldon, M.P., having sent round a requisition at the instance of Mr. Shaw, M.P., for a consultative meeting of Irish members before Parliament assembles, Mr. Parnell has replied, refusing to countenance the idea, taking it to be a plan for pledging the Irish party prematurely to the new Government, and shelving the land question, which, he says, will be the great question in the new Parliament.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The proposal to form an international park around the falls of Niagara first came, as is well known, from Lord Dufferin, when Governor-General of Canada. Governor Robinson, to whom Lord Dufferin spoke about the matter, directed to it the attention of the Legislature of the State of New York, and the subject was referred to the Commissioners of the State Survey. Their report was presented to the Legislature on March 31.

The examination of the region of the falls was made by the Director of the Survey, Mr. James T. Gardner, with whom was associated Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, the former landscape gardener of Central Park. The plan suggested by these gentlemen, and approved by the Commissioners of the State Survey and the Canadian authorities, is simply to restore the banks of the river that the observer, standing either above or below the falls, shall see nothing but the water, the sky, the earth, and the vegetation.

What the visitor sees now is best described in the words of the report. Mr. Gardner says:—"Half-way between Goat Island and the American side of the river is Bath Island, whose position in the middle of these rapids must have made it a fascinating place in early days. In an evil hour it entered into some man's mind to start a paper-mill there—small at first, but extending year by year, till in place of graceful woods the ground is covered with unsightly sheds and buildings, and the rapids above are disfigured with wing-dams and ice-barriers, the whole group forming a distressing contrast to the natural scenery. This paper-mill is, however, only one among the many abominations which mar the beauty of the American rapids. The falls themselves man cannot touch; but he is fast destroying their beautiful frame of foliage, and throwing around them an artificial setting of manufactories and bazaars." The great mistake that the State made was when it sold the Reservation of Niagara. Thanks to the good feeling of the Porter family, who own Goat Island, that spot has still been preserved in its natural beauty; but this cannot be for long. It is about to pass from their possession, and the proposals already made to "utilize" this last remaining spot of native beauty show what is in store. One proposal is to build an enormous hippodrome on the island, another to make it into a military camping ground, a third to turn it into a rifle range, and a fourth to cover it with factories.

The Commissioners propose to sweep away the unsightly structures from Bath Island and the banks of the rapids, and restore the scenery to its natural beauty by planting trees. They say, "On the main shore, by the removal of seven good buildings and ten of little value, the river front of Niagara village may be cleared from Port Day to the upper suspension bridge, giving a belt of public land a mile long, and widening from 100 ft. at the head of the rapids to 800 ft. broad at the falls, where most room is needed for visitors. By planting this strip of land with trees, the whole village may be shut out from view, and the unsightly walls, the sewer mouths, and wing-dams replaced by natural banks like those of Goat Island." The Commissioners also recommend that the State acquire title to the debris-slopes under the cliff from the American falls to the railroad suspension bridge for the purpose of preserving and restoring the woods that border this part of the river, and, further, that the right be secured to plant and maintain a narrow belt of trees, with a walk at least a mile in length, along the edge of the cliff below the suspension bridge.

The plan for the necessary changes on the Canadian side is the same in general outline, and the Dominion Government is already beginning to move in the matter. Included in the report is a memorial, addressed to the Governor-General of Canada and to the Governor of this State, praying them to recommend to the respective legislative bodies of Canada and New York that the necessary steps be taken to place the Falls of Niagara under the joint guardianship of the two Governments. Among the signatures appended to the memorial are those of Ruskin, Carlyle, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Parkman, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Houghton, Max Müller, Alexander Agassiz, Horatio Seymour, Cardinal McCloskey, and Charles Francis Adams.—*New York Times.*

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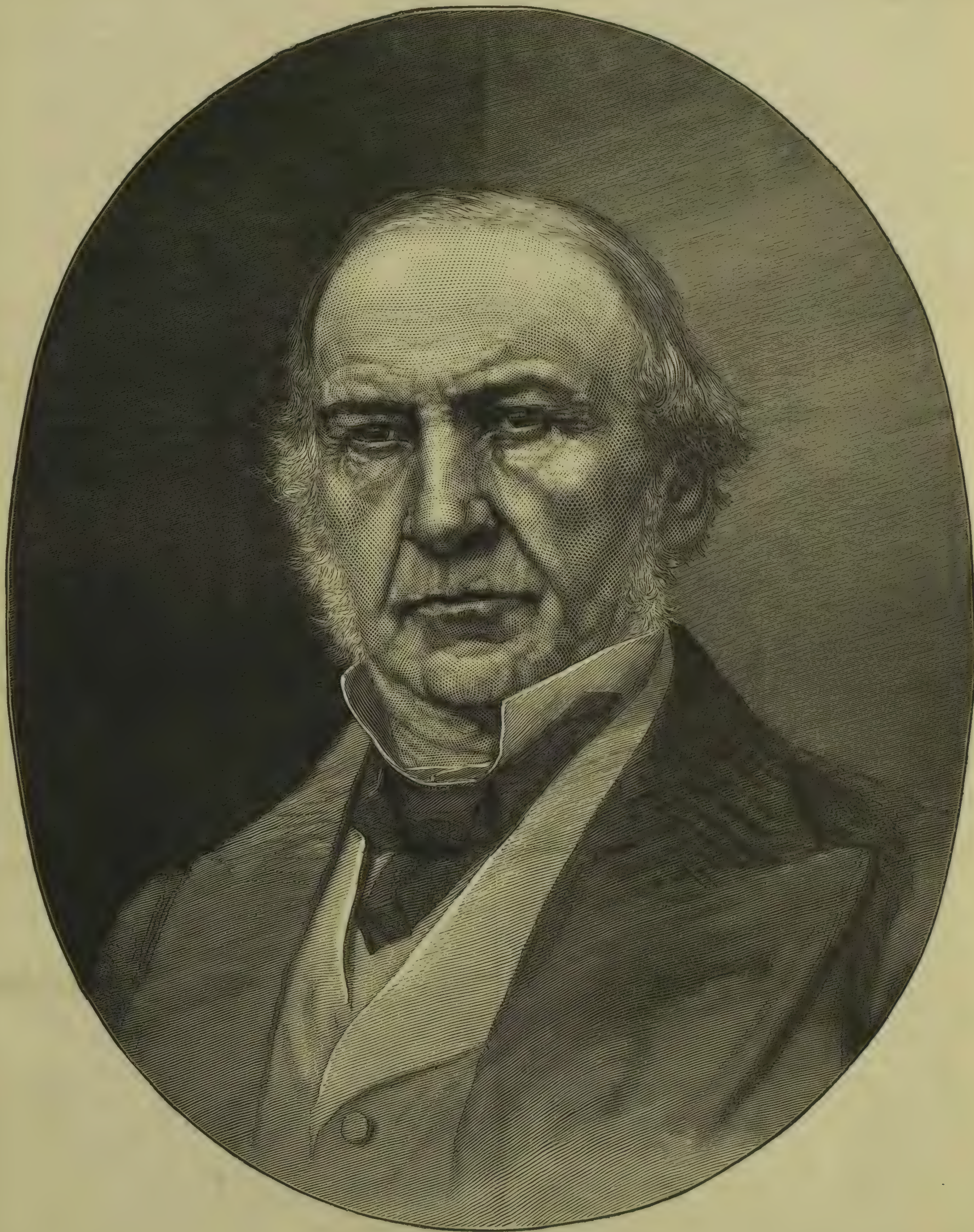
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PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MR. GLADSTONE.



*Yours faithfully,
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Apr. 3. 1880*

PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Public interest at this hour is wholly absorbed in the unexampled triumph awarded by popular esteem to the greatest contemporary British statesman. It seems most useful here to point out some leading tendencies of his powerful mind applied to the gravest political and social problems of his day, that his claims upon the gratitude and future confidence of the nation may be rightly understood.

GLADSTONE'S EARLIER PUBLIC LIFE.

We shall have little to say of "birth, parentage, and education," or of personal and domestic relations. Mr. Gladstone was born on Dec. 29, 1809, at Liverpool, the fourth son of Mr. John Gladstone, a West India merchant, afterwards created a baronet, and of his second wife, Ann, daughter of Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Stornaway, Provost of Dingwall. We may suppose Gladstone's father to have been at once Liberal and Conservative, though neither of those party names were then in use; for he was a friend of Canning, and he endeavoured to promote the return of Canning and Brougham jointly for Liverpool, but the latter refused to stand with Canning. Gladstone was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he won a double first class, and where Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, and the Earl of Lincoln, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, were his intimate comrades. He was elected M.P. for Newark in December, 1832, immediately after the passing of the Reform Act. In 1835, when Sir Robert Peel formed a short-lived Administration, Mr. Gladstone was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and presently after Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but held this office only two months. In 1841, upon the downfall of the Whig Ministry, Sir Robert Peel again came to power, when Mr. Gladstone became Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and did a great work in the revision of the Commercial Tariff. In May, 1843, he succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade. He resigned office in 1845, upon a difference of opinion with the Cabinet respecting the augmented and perpetual endowment of Maynooth College for the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. But when that question was settled, he rejoined the Government of Sir Robert Peel as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was soon perceived to be, of all members of the Cabinet, the most inclined to a Free Trade policy. It may almost be said that the political parents of Gladstone were Sir Robert Peel and Richard Cobden. He was already half a Liberal, and was obliged, at the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, to quit the old Tory Duke's nomination borough of Newark, instead of which he was elected for the University of Oxford. But it was as a Liberal that he held this seat for the University, not like Sir Robert Inglis. For he advocated, in 1847, the admission of Jews to Parliament, and he had before supported the establishment of an unsectarian University for Ireland, and renounced the antiquated doctrine of his treatise published in 1839 on "The State in its Relations with the Church"—namely, that Government ought expressly to provide for the teaching of the true religion. He continued, after the fall of Peel's Ministry, to support the Government of Lord John Russell.

The lamented death of Sir Robert Peel, in July, 1850, has often been regarded as the starting-point of a new era in our political history. Several of his able and instructed subordinates, who were somewhat irreverently called "the Peelites," then took up a detached position of critical reserve, forming a school of Liberal opinion independent of the Whig-Radical party, but irreconcilably opposed to the Tory party led by the late Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli. Sir James Graham and the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the Duke of Newcastle were the most important members of this association. It seemed to have formulated no definite policy, but that of a general adherence to the principles of civil and religious freedom, of Free Trade, the maintenance of peace with all foreign nations, and economy in the Administration. If Sir James Graham, till his death, in 1861, had the greatest weight in Parliamentary debate, Mr. Gladstone's mind was the most active and progressive, continually inhaling fresh popular impulses of liberality, and converting them, with marvellous constructive and dialectic skill, into schemes and arguments of policy suited to the needs of the day. There was no Whig or philosophical Radical statesman who could rival Mr. Gladstone in this art of interpreting the legislative wants and aspirations of the people

at large. The person with whom his views and predilections were most in common seemed to be Mr. Cobden, a man of bright and vivid intelligence and of the most generous and humane disposition; to whom, in words of pathetic eloquence, Sir Robert Peel, in 1846, assigned the honour of having gained the Repeal of the Corn Laws. We believe that Mr. Gladstone's entire work and life as a Liberal statesman has proceeded, whether consciously or unconsciously, from the united examples of Peel and Cobden, and from the spectacle of their mutual recognition of each other's good purpose, owned by the great Free Trade Minister upon that memorable occasion. It may be said that this is merely the Manchester School view of that passage in history; but Manchester men, by force of a certain moral affinity, could perhaps guess the secrets of the heart in a Peel or a Gladstone, both sons of Lancashire, as well as in their own Cobden. Let it pass for a plausible biographical conjecture. Here is the starting-point, as we have said, nearly thirty years ago, from which must be dated the beginning of Mr. Gladstone's eminent performances in the assimilation and statesmanlike manipulation of popular ideas. With a mind of matchless energy, free alike from doctrinaire pedantry and from aristocratic haughtiness and fastidiousness, he could grasp every feature of our social conditions, high and low, in town and in country, in mercantile and manufacturing business, in the Established Church and among the Dissenters, in academical halls and mechanics' institutes. This great degree of intellectual adaptiveness may partly account for his wonderful success with the diversified population of Great Britain at large, and for the incapacity to follow him which is felt by persons of exclusive and supercilious temper, or those who affect to cultivate rank and fashion "in society," dreading the very mention of plebeian interests.

The period from 1847 to the end of 1852, when the so-called "Peelites" held aloof from the two contending parties in Parliament, was a time of great confusion in the state of political opinions. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, Earl Grey and other antagonistic personalities in the Whig Administrations, or attempts to administer, on the one hand, exposed to the relentless hostility of Mr. Disraeli and of "the Rupert of debate," on the other, and hampered with pledges of reform which none but Lord John Russell wished to fulfil, appeared in a sorry plight; and the self-complacent Philosophical Radicals were unable to help them. The manner in which those rival chiefs of a dwindling party then jostled each other to and fro, with their undignified squabbles about the official subordination of a Foreign Secretary to a Prime Minister, or about the Queen and the Prince Consort, and the etiquette of her Majesty's Council-room, may as well be forgotten. That Whig Ministry of Lord John Russell had won office by an unworthy trick at the expense of Sir Robert Peel, and it had not deserved to prosper. The Opposition was bitter enough, and was far from being honest, as the conduct of its members when they got power in 1852 too plainly showed, in its pretended zeal for the cause of Agricultural Protection. What was Mr. Gladstone doing in that period? We have seen that he continued to speak in defence of Free Trade and of religious freedom. These great and beneficent principles were invariably maintained by Mr. Gladstone with an earnestness, a sternness, that rose almost to passion. His nature is deeply penetrated with the ardent love of those grand human and social interests, LIBERTY, INDUSTRY, and RELIGION, which are declared, in a proverbial sentence that was once aptly quoted by Mr. Disraeli, to be the harmonic chord of public feeling, still vocal beneath all transitory sounds, in the heart of the English nation. Touch any of these vital functions of the organism by which we live and move and have our being—offer but the slightest feint of an intention, by word or deed, to tamper with their unrestrained action—and see if Gladstone will not blaze up and scorch you with the burning ire of a noble resentment! Such is the spirit of this man; and his devotion to these principles, springing as it does from a profound faith in God, and from the conviction that it is God's will that mankind shall be allowed, despite all trickeries of political and ecclesiastical misrule, to work out their own temporal and eternal salvation in free endeavours, upon each individual's responsibility, seeking their own and others' welfare—this intense devotion of Gladstone's thoughts to the cause of absolute religious, civil, and industrial freedom, has never for an instant failed. It fills the inner man with a light and warmth of moral inspiration

that glows almost to fierceness, alarming the feeble and languid souls of traditional or conventional half-believers; and they shrink from its presence, as cowards would from the face of a hero, or as palterers with sacred truth might faintly shun the company of an apostolic martyr. But, like all strong and passionate impulses, the noble and righteous as well as the sordid and selfish, this ardent desire to vindicate the abstract rights of humanity sometimes drives him astray from important considerations of practical expediency, which ought to be regarded by the statesman. It sometimes also makes him needlessly harsh and violent in his censure of other public men, whose sense of equity, which may be not less sound than his own, but which is rather attuned to judicial deliberations than to spontaneous sympathy with the injured and oppressed, revolts against the summary sentence of condemnation passed by Gladstone upon every perpetrator of seeming injustice. The political education of this statesman would have been more complete, if he had had the advantage, in early life, of some years' study and practice of the legal profession; he lacks only that best result of forensic training, the habit of weighing evidence and arguments on all sides of a case, and of reserving judgment until the balance has been fairly struck. There is one eminent statesman of our day, the present Lord Derby, who has acquired this faculty in perfection without having been a lawyer, and whose intellectual impartiality, as well as the equable calmness of his mind, and his consummate self-command, are qualities wanting in Gladstone. Of Gladstone it may be observed, as of any other great man, that he has *les défauts de ses qualités*; and the fervent enthusiasm of humanity, based on true personal religiousness, has not in his mind been yoked to the imperative duty of strict judicial investigation.

GLADSTONE AND THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS.

We may find, accordingly, in a retrospect of Gladstone's frequent demonstrations against various forms of public iniquity, that he has always been in the right in denouncing vicious principles, but sometimes possibly mistaken with reference to particular circumstances of the case. He was not mistaken, however, in one very notable instance, that of the cruelties of the Neapolitan prisons and the infamous misrule of the Bourbon King Ferdinand II.; since he had, in the winter of 1850 and 1851, during a long sojourn at Naples, personally investigated the whole matter. It was avowedly as a Conservative, and a friend to "all the established Governments of Europe, as such," that he wrote his celebrated letters to Lord Aberdeen, exposing the horrible malpractices which made Royalty then so odious, in Southern Italy, as to further the spread of Mazzini's Republican ideas. The King of the Two Sicilies, after the abortive attempt of 1848 to deliver Italy from Austrian domination, had arbitrarily suppressed the legal constitution of his own realm, shut up the Chamber of Deputies, and cast large numbers of the Liberal party, including men of the highest character, such as Baron Carlo Poerio, Professor Luigi Settembrini, Silvio Spaventa, Pironte, Porcari, Pica, and others, into the vilest dungeons of Procida and Ischia, isles in the Bay of Naples. The atrocious illegality and injustice of treating these gentlemen as criminals, and the violation of all judicial forms in their pretended trial, had been exhibited by the *Daily News'* correspondent, Mr. Henry Wreford, previously to Mr. Gladstone's visit there. With a complete and exact knowledge of the behaviour of those innocent and honourable victims of a savage tyranny, Mr. Gladstone went again and again to see them in prison. He found them loaded with heavy iron chains, some of them linked in chains with other common prisoners, with robbers and murderers and the foulest malefactors, huddled together in dark and dirty cells beneath the seagirt rocks, suffering great bodily discomfort, now and then actually tortured; and doomed to perish by a slow martyrdom without the hope of release. There were nearly a hundred, in different gaols, of these political prisoners, the most accomplished and distinguished members of the Neapolitan Parliament, who had never been guilty of rebellion, conspiracy, or sedition, lying in such dreadful confinement from 1848 to 1859. The present writer, being personally acquainted with the Italian gentlemen above named, and having heard from their own lips in 1859 and 1861 all these details of their case, is able to vouch for the accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's report of them. He can equally vouch for the truth of the information furnished by the *Daily News'* correspondent, who has latterly been connected with the *Times*, and who has lived a long life at Naples. Mr. Gladstone was fully warranted in his tremendous denunciation of the Government of King Ferdinand; and Lord Palmerston, then our Foreign Secretary, whose brother, Sir William Temple, was British Minister at that Court, promptly gave it an official indorsement. Copies of the "Letters to Lord Aberdeen" were immediately sent from the Foreign Office to our diplomatic Legations all over Europe, in order that the Neapolitan tyranny might be shamed by the opinion of the whole civilised

world. But such a tyranny is shameless, and seven or eight years more passed without mitigation of its cruelties. At length, in 1859, when Piedmont, allied with France, was leading an Italian army to the liberation of Northern Italy, King Ferdinand thought it would be tempting an act of national vengeance if he kept Poerio and the other martyrs of Italy any longer in his Neapolitan dungeons, so he resolved on transporting them to a penal station in South America. We remember how the captain and crew of a British merchant-ship, in which they were embarked for conveyance beyond the Atlantic, hearing from the captive Italians how and why they had been so treated, bravely and honestly broke the ship's contract, and steered her to our land of freedom. Mr. Gladstone was the first to bid them a joyful welcome in London: they were received also by Lords Palmerston and John Russell, but with greater reserve. It is a pleasure to the humble writer of this memoir to recollect how often he was told by Settembrini and Spaventa, both at that time, and when he met them again, two years later, at the Chamber of Deputies in Turin, that Signor Gladstone was the best friend of Italian liberty. Another valuable service to that cause was performed by Gladstone in 1851; a rather laborious literary work, the translation of Farini's history of the recent political conditions of the Roman State, and of the catastrophe of the Papal Government in 1848. Those few Englishmen who, at that early period, felt a lively sympathy with the efforts to vindicate Italian national independence, and to whom its realisation by Count Cavour's dexterous policy seemed but a tardy satisfaction of their earnest hope, are deeply indebted to Mr. Gladstone. They may be pardoned for now believing, as they have done since the rise of the agitation in 1876, headed by this veteran champion of the oppressed, upon the occasion of the Bulgarian massacres, that Mr. Gladstone has again been actuated by the purest motives of chivalrous and Christian duty in his denunciations of Turkish misrule. They know their man of old time; and that he is not likely to have degenerated into "one of those designing politicians," as Lord Beaconsfield said of him, "who take advantage of sublime sentiments to further their own sinister ends." They can also recollect of Mr. Disraeli, how finely he used to sneer at the cause of "a free Italy;" and his ridiculous travestie of its championship in the fantastic romance of "Lothair," will hardly bear comparison with Mr. Gladstone's earnest and generous devotion to that noble cause.

OUR BEHAVIOUR TO FOREIGN NATIONS.

We have said that Mr. Gladstone is eminently chivalrous, as well as humanely compassionate, in his opposition to acts of injustice. He cannot endure to see the weak and small attacked or aggrieved by the powerful; and there is nothing in the conduct of a British Imperial Government, whether under Lord Palmerston or Lord Beaconsfield, that is so sure to rouse Gladstone's ire as treating a petty State, or a feeble nation, in a spirit of insolent aggression. In 1850, Lord Palmerston had behaved with peremptory arrogance towards poor little Greece, bullying that defenceless kingdom with the British fleet in the Piræus for the disputed trumpery claims of a Jew from Gibraltar. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons' debate upon that affair is worth quoting again and again:—

No, Sir, let it not be so; let us recognise, with frankness, the equality of the weak with the strong, the principles of brotherhood among nations, and of their sacred independence. When we are asking for the maintenance of the rights which belong to our fellow-subjects resident in Greece, *let us do as we would be done by*, and let us pay all the respect to a feeble State, and to the infancy of free institutions, which we should desire and exact from others towards the maturity and strength of our own. Let us refrain from all gratuitous and arbitrary meddling in the internal concerns of other States, even as we should resent the same interference if it were attempted towards ourselves. I say the policy of the noble Lord tends to encourage and confirm in us that which is our besetting fault, both as a nation and as individuals. Let an Englishman travel where he will as a private person, he is found in general to be upright, high-minded, brave, liberal, and true; but, with all this, foreigners are too often sensible of something that galls them in his presence; and I apprehend it is because he has too great a tendency to self-esteem, too little disposition to regard the feelings, the habits, and the ideas of others. Sir, I find this characteristic too plainly legible in the policy of the noble Lord. In the most triumphant portion of his speech just now, he cited those emphatic words, *Civis Romanus sum*. He vaunted, amid the cheers of his supporters, that under his administration an Englishman should be, throughout the world, what the citizen of Rome had been. But I ask, what then was a Roman citizen? He was the member of a privileged caste; he belonged to a conquering race, to a nation that held all nations bound down by the hand of Imperial power. For him there was to be an exceptional system of law; for him, principles were to be asserted, and by him rights were to be enjoyed, that were denied to the rest of the world. Is such, then, the view of the noble Lord as to the relation that is to subsist between England and other countries? Does he make the claim for us that we are to be uplifted on a platform high above the standing-ground of all other nations? It is, indeed, too clear, that too much of this notion is lurking in his mind; that he adopts, in part, that vain conception that we, forsooth, have a mission to be the censors of abuses and imperfections among the other countries of the world; that we are to be the universal schoolmasters, and that all who hesitate to recognise our office should have the war of diplomacy, at least, forthwith declared against them.

We would have this impressive and instructive passage learnt by heart and recited as a daily lesson by all who presume to talk of the foreign relations of our country. It is the true wisdom of Christian morality, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," applied to international

GLADSTONE SUPPLEMENT.



RUINS OF THE OLD CASTLE, HAWARDEN.



ENTRANCE LODGE, HAWARDEN.

GLADSTONE SUPPLEMENT.



HAWARDEN CASTLE, FROM THE GARDEN.

affairs. The flagrant departure from these principles in the case of Afghanistan has recently been made the subject of vehement discussions, in which Mr. Gladstone, accepting likewise the weighty judgments of Lords Northbrook and Lawrence, has re-affirmed the just and sound maxim of respecting the equal independence of small and even semi-barbarous States. It behoves Great Britain, with her boast of enlightened civilisation, ever to set an example of "the comity of nations;" and with her vast commerce, her Indian and colonial dominions, in all regions of the globe touching some foreign neighbours of inferior wealth and power and of less cultivated intellect, to observe the strictest

equity, sincerity, and courtesy in her dealings with them all. We regret to say that the Ministerial chiefs of the Whig and Liberal party have formerly been worse offenders in this respect than any Conservative or Tory predecessors of Lord Beaconsfield. Both Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell were chargeable with scandalous insults to unwarlike or insignificant States. It has occurred too often, now in Asia, Africa, or Central or South America—now among the smaller kingdoms of Europe which chanced to be isolated from any protecting alliance. Not the least of the many great statesmanlike merits of Sir Robert Peel, followed in this also by Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone, was

the scrupulous disallowance of such conduct. In our own day, we still look to Mr. Gladstone, and, with him, to Lord Granville and Lord Derby, as the best examples and exponents of a foreign policy, based on the wisest, the holiest, the most practical and useful of ethical precepts—that which was taught on the Mount overlooking the Galilean Lake—“Let us do as we would be done by.” It is surely more dignified and more expedient for the greatest military nation than making haste to shed blood; whatever may be thought of Christianity and humanity; it is our notion, at least, of the true way to get “peace with honour.”

GLADSTONE'S PEACE PRINCIPLES.

There can be no doubt of Mr. Gladstone's heartfelt attachment to the interest of peace, upon the highest moral principles, which he shares, like other strong persuasions and affections of his mind, with the late Mr. Cobden and the present Earl of Derby. But it so happened that his first grand piece of work as a Finance Minister, in Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Government of 1853 and 1854, was prevented from answering his intentions by the occurrence of the Crimean War. The policy of that war, so long since fought out and paid for, need not here be discussed. Some believe that it was got up to promote the selfish dynastic ambition of Napoleon III., with the complicity of Lord Palmerston for ends of parliamentary and diplomatic ambition, and that the well-meaning British Government and British nation were duped into a conflict, which Mr. Disraeli, for one, affirmed that they might very well have contrived to avoid. Others believe, and are still ready to swear by it any day, that the deliberate defiance of Europe by the Russian Czar, and his determination to get possession of Constantinople, obliged France and England to go to war in the Black Sea. It does not matter very much at the present time, since we have lately had another edition of the old scare on the Eastern Question, without actually going to war upon it. Mr. Gladstone, rather unfortunately for his own peace of mind, after his very brilliant and beneficent Budget in 1853, found himself Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his friend the Duke of Newcastle Secretary of State for the Colonies and War, at the sending forth of an army to besiege Sebastopol. All the Peelite Ministers, including the Prime Minister, were very much surprised to find that they had gone to war (“drifted” was the expressive word) without having intended to do so. The Cabinet was, collectively, blind and purposeless and devoid of counsel. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his part, had never studied the Eastern Question or foreign policy, but left all that, of course, to his venerable Chief, who had once been an able diplomatist, but was now past that sort of business. Lord Palmerston had it all his own way, drawing the Queen and Prince Consort, and English public opinion, briskly along in his train. The honest Duke of Newcastle presently came to grief amidst the perplexing details of a totally unorganised, and even unrecognised, War Department, somehow mixed up with the Colonial Department; while the state of the Army, its stores and equipment; to which nobody had much attended since the Battle of Waterloo, is more easily imagined than described. “Balaklava muddle,” and the handful of gallant British soldiery, almost naked and starving in the mire, under wintry storms of rain and chilling blasts of the Euxine, have been framed and glazed for our historic National Gallery of Pictures of the Past. The proposed inquiry by a House of Commons' Select Committee was resisted by the Peelites, wrongly as we think, upon the plea that it would be an undue interference with the Executive Administration. Mr. Gladstone went along with his friends, the Duke of Newcastle and the other Peelites, in this opposition to a just and reasonable demand for the public satisfaction. They had to quit office, and it was right they should turn out; but Mr. Gladstone did not, as some have supposed, play fast and loose with this point of honour, in joining and quickly leaving the Palmerston Government of 1855. It was Palmerston who changed his mind about refusing to allow the Committee of Inquiry. The misconception of Gladstone's course in this personal affair brought upon him a large share of disfavour in the Whig-Radical party; and, though he long continued to serve in the Government of Lord Palmerston, it is to be feared that Palmerston bore him a certain amount of ill-will. The two men, in fact, were radically different from each other in character and disposition, though not so diametrically opposite as Disraeli and Gladstone. Severe integrity of purpose, habitual elevation of sentiment, and a profound feeling of moral and religious responsibility for great and small transactions, must ever have seemed repulsive to mere clever and lively men of the world. Palmerston was himself “indifferent honest,” though not always strictly veracious; but he had a certain lax toleration of *furberia* in public life, which was tacitly rebuked by the presence of Gladstone. Their chief topic of disagreement, however, was that of the propriety of keeping up

a warlike spirit in the nation, and spending a good deal of money, even during a peace, in military preparations. We have recently had occasion, in reviewing the fourth and fifth volumes of Sir Theodore Martin's “Life of the Prince Consort,” more than once to show the private antagonism between Palmerston and Gladstone, upon the score of Gladstone's “peace principles;” as well in the progress of the Crimean War and subsequent negotiations of 1856, as in the artificial panic of French invasion possibilities in 1858, when the Cherbourg dockyard and fortifications were finished, and again in 1860, when Savoy was ceded to France by the King of Italy and Cavour. It is perfectly true that Mr. Gladstone tried to stop the war against Russia, after the death of the Emperor Nicholas, being persuaded that there was no longer any danger of a Russian conquest of Turkey; and that he did equally protest, three years later and five or six years later, against the wild and silly notion that England was to be attacked by Napoleon III.

Mr. Gladstone loved peace, and will ever love peace, for the sake of humanity, of charity, and of that practical piety—the only piety fostered by an enlightened and rational faith—which proves its love to God by kindly feeling and doing to our fellow-creatures. But he loved peace also for the sake of his splendid financial and economic schemes of reform, upon which depended, in his view, the gradual improvement of social conditions, in the larger employment of manufacturing industry, in the household comfort of the working classes, in the education of their children, the refinement of their tastes, the diffusion of useful and cheerful knowledge. We know that all these good and blessed things are to be gained by a wise and diligent legislation taking advantage of the opportunities of Peace. We know that they cannot thrive or advance, or even hold their ground, in a nation which runs to what we now call “Jingoism,” and which is perpetually swaggering and squandering its resources in ostentatious armaments of War—the gunpowder and glory business,” as Lord Derby calls it—whether or not we have any real warfare. What is the evil which Gladstone and Cobden, and other political reprovers of an exaggerated military spirit, and of wasteful expenditure designed to foster this spirit, have incessantly assailed? It is not that they fear such demonstrations will provoke actual war, in the present state of Europe, with any of the Great Foreign Powers. Ministers like Beaconsfield, or even like Palmerston, having no serious expectations of this calamity, and assuredly no sanguinary intentions on their own part, are wont to put on the false appearance of a martial readiness, to win popularity with the foolish multitude. This has a most corrupting effect upon our public morality, and distracts attention from every good object of desire and thought. The spirit of peace is more precious, indeed, than external tranquillity and security, or than social ease and plenty, because it favours the pursuit of all attainable improvement at home.

These higher considerations influenced the minds both of Gladstone and Cobden, when they were associated together, in 1860, for the negotiation and enactment of free trade, in some measure, between England and France, under the Commercial Treaty of that year. It was their work, and by no means that of Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell, the authoritative Ministers of the day, who snubbed and privately disparaged their incomparable Chancellor of the Exchequer, writing sarcastic little notes about him to the Queen and the Prince. The Premier of 1860 actually expressed his pleasure that the House of Lords should negative the Repeal of the Paper Duty. Those who used to admire Lord Palmerston—and there was much in him to be liked and admired by Englishmen of all parties—will admit that he never had an idea of the dependence of our domestic prosperity upon friendly relations with the outside world. He was reputed to be a “Canningite,” rather than a Whig; but that title, as well as the more appropriate designation of “Peelite,” truly belonged to Mr. Gladstone. “I was bred,” says Mr. Gladstone, “under the shadow of the great name of Canning. Every influence connected with that name governed the politics of my boyhood and of my youth. With Canning, I rejoiced in the removal of religious disabilities, and in the character which he gave to our policy abroad. With Canning, I rejoiced in the opening which he made towards the establishment of free commercial intercourse between nations.” There spoke the son of the Liverpool merchant, for it was at Liverpool, if in any town of England, that the names of Canning and Huskisson were still honoured. The Parliamentary Session of 1860 witnessed one of the grandest victories of growing public wisdom over silly international spites and jealousies and ignorant panics, fomented by the men who practised upon unstable minds at the Court and among the people. Having been privileged in that Session to listen from the reporters' gallery, night after night, while Mr. Gladstone expounded his views on the French

Commercial Treaty and the fiscal measures that it involved, this writer can never lose the deep sense of devout gratitude which he felt. A statesman had arisen to bid our nation discard for ever its inveterate distrust of our nearest European neighbour, even under the rule of a Napoleon III. Twenty years have elapsed since then: and now, whatever may be said of the past effects of that amicable arrangement upon imports and exports and prices in trade, we have unlearned at any rate the wicked lesson of our misguided forefathers, "to hate a Frenchman as we do the Devil." The same influences of a more enlightened political morality have attended Mr. Gladstone's complete reconciliation of England with America, by his frank settlement of the Alabama claims in 1872; and we have neither fear nor scruple in promising that he will soon procure a just and safe reconciliation of England with Russia, by no unworthy concessions, and to the injury of no British or foreign interests, anywhere in Europe or in Asia.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

The Disestablishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, which Mr. Gladstone effected in 1869, is the only one of his legislative acts, during the Liberal Ministry that came to an end in 1874, which we here take into consideration. We are not attempting to give a complete or connected narrative of all that Mr. Gladstone has performed, or all the transactions and discussions in which he has borne part, but only to select a few occasional passages of his career as a statesman, from which may be exemplified his main ethical characteristics, his prevailing sentiments of right and wrong, of good and bad, of just and unjust, of true and false, in regard to the conduct of Government and to national affairs. Irish Church Disestablishment, in our view, is a test question, by which, though now with a merely retrospective or historical judgment, we can ascertain the political party to which any person who will speak of it really and properly belongs.

There is a Conservative party, and there is a Liberal party; and what do those titles mean? Taken without qualification, they would signify, in the former instance, a disposition to retain all existing institutions; in the latter, a disposition to liberal concessions or relaxations of some undefined sort, which must be for the presumed benefit of some class of the community hitherto supposed to be excluded from benefit through the existing institutions. But in the present times—ever since the example was set by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen—all good and wise Conservatives would consent to be called Liberal Conservatives. That is to say, while their substantial endeavour is to preserve the main structure of our public life, social, ecclesiastical, and political, such as it now is, they would do so by administering it in a liberal spirit, and by making all desirable reforms to improve the stability and acceptability of the system.

On the other hand, we conceive that there is an earnest, highly intelligent, active and influential party, who might be styled Conservative Liberals. It is the primary aim and substantial object of these to perform or procure acts of liberality; and if anybody needs a good definition of that quality, in politics or in anything else, we must say with Mr. Gladstone, that it means, *LET US DO AS WE WOULD BE DONE BY*. At this stage, however, it behoves the eager and zealous professing Liberal to consider whether the summary and sweeping destruction, the levelling down, for the sake of theoretic symmetry or external uniformity, of all peculiar traditional and constitutional features in our public life, is "doing unto others as we would have them do unto us." We apprehend that this consideration will occur to the minds of most of the fair and really candid, the just, conscientious, kindly, and charitable men, who are engaged in any contested work of Reform; and that they will be inclined, wherever they can, to spare just so much, and no more, of the existing institutions as may be proved not actually injurious to anybody. They may then be called, as we think, very fairly and properly, the Conservative Liberals. If they refuse to admit such modifications or exceptions to the process of violent change, they are Radicals, and not Liberals at all, since they are not willing to grant liberal treatment to their countrymen who are attached to the old state of things.

It appears to us that Mr. Gladstone, in the time of the Peelites, thirty years ago, was a Liberal Conservative. He has since become a Conservative Liberal. That is all the change there is in him.

Apply these maxims to the question of the Irish Church Establishment. England ought to do towards Ireland as she would have wished to be done by. If she were in a similar position with regard to the existence, in this Protestant country, let us say, of a Roman Catholic Church endowed by the State—a State having its metropolis outside of England, and its greater population, and so including England but as a minor province—with English public revenues applied to the support of the Roman

Catholic priesthood—would the English people be content? The history of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, down to the final expulsion of the Stuarts, with all our national revolutions and civil wars of that period, will sufficiently answer that question. It follows that we ought not to keep up a Protestant Establishment in Ireland. Liberal principle, simple equity, demanded its removal; and not that it should be reduced, as was proposed by the Whigs in 1835, to allow the small sect of Irish Episcopalian Protestants a privileged State Church of their own size. It had to be done away with, root and branch, granting only compensation, or life incomes, to its clergy in actual possession. This was the righteous act of a Conservative Liberal Statesman, none the less Conservative for abolishing, when he could, institutions which the Liberal rule, *Do as we would be done by*, had long before entirely condemned.

An elderly Englishman, sixteen years junior to Mr. Gladstone, recollects how in early childhood, in the days of Earl Grey's Reform Bill Ministry, he heard people tell of the shooting down of Irish Catholic peasants, in several villages, for riotous resistance to the collection of Protestant Church tithes. Such things were frequently reported in the newspapers of those days. He was still a small boy, in 1835, when he heard that the Whigs had defeated the Tories upon the Irish Church Question; that is to say, by Lord Morpeth's resolutions for the appropriation of surplus Church funds to unsectarian popular education. He was taught, so long ago, by a good and wise Liberal father, to understand why the Irish Church ought to be disestablished. And he therefore rejoiced, in 1868, when Mr. Gladstone brought forward his declaratory resolutions, passed them in the teeth of a Conservative Government, went to the country upon them at a General Election, and finally, in the next year, in the new Parliament, carried the Act of Disestablishment and Disendowment. There was one eminent member of the Conservative party who refrained from either speaking or voting against that measure; it was Lord Stanley, the present Earl of Derby. He, too, is a Conservative Liberal. And what have been the results of that measure? Ireland is not satisfied—we are all sorry for that; but Ireland is no longer justly offended with the maintenance of a grievous insult to her people and their religious faith. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, as its Primate declared in its General Synod last Tuesday, is now in a condition "to look back upon the past with complacency, and to the future with confidence, that what is wanting will in time be supplied." Above all, the conscience of the English nation is free. We have recanted, we have renounced, the hateful maxims and the horrible pretensions of conquest and imperial supremacy over our brethren in the western island of this United Kingdom. Our heart is free to bid them enjoy, with us, an equal brotherly inheritance of all public prosperity and national glory; of all that is dear to patriotism, in the future oneness of this great and fortunate realm. As for the Home Rulers of this day, we shall endeavour to disarm them and take them captive by our persistent goodwill to Ireland. They are not more formidable than others we have seen—O'Connell with his host of Repealers in 1843, Smith O'Brien in 1848, and the Fenians in 1867. Justice and benevolence, a Liberal policy towards Ireland, will beat these erring politicians from their untenable ground. We have the fullest assurance that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington are possessed of counsels and designs of infallible efficacy—an open secret, after all, for it is only to do as we would be done by—for the accomplishment of this blessed purpose.

CONCLUSION.

The public life and character of Mr. Gladstone having been made the theme of our observations, which have touched but a few prominent features, we do not intrude into private and domestic relations. He married, in 1839, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. By the decease of the late Baronet, it is understood, that mansion and estate became the property of Mr. Gladstone's eldest son. Some Views of the place, which we present as Illustrations of the personal surroundings of Mr. Gladstone, whenever he has leisure to repose awhile at home, will be interesting to many of our readers. Several members of the family have also come forward in public life. Mr. William Henry Gladstone, who was born in 1840, was elected M.P. for Chester in 1865, for Whitby in 1868 and 1874, and recently for East Worcestershire. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the youngest of four brothers, was candidate for Middlesex the other day, and will soon be elected for Leeds: he is twenty-six years of age. The Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone is Rector of Hawarden, and a daughter of Mr. Gladstone's is wife of the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head-Master of Wellington College. Mrs. Gladstone has taken an active part in the management of a Convalescent Home and other works of Christian mercy and charity.

R. A.

GLADSTONE SUPPLEMENT.



SUNDAY MORNING AT HAWARDEN.

GLADSTONE SUPPLEMENT.



MR. GLADSTONE READING THE LESSONS AT HAWARDEN CHURCH.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ORIGIN OF DOGS.

Professor Huxley devoted his second and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 13th inst., to the consideration of the problem of the origin of domestic dogs, and of dog-like animals in general. After some introductory remarks on the analogous structure of all the carnivora, and on the specialities of the dog family, he commented on the peculiarities of the otocyon, the lowest member of the series, a fox-like creature found in South Africa, remarkable for its dentition, having forty-eight instead of forty-two teeth, the usual number in dogs. From this animal, by the study of the teeth, the Professor suggested the descent of the fox and the wolf in two diverging lines—the dog being placed between the otocyon and the fox. The wolf, besides its possessing larger and stronger teeth and jaws, has a larger brain cavity, which, however, is no proof of a larger brain or greater sagacity. The true forehead and real brain of the Blenheim spaniel is attributable to special breeding. The Professor expressed his opinion that our domestic dogs were originally derived from wild stocks, in the same way as varieties of pigeons are obtained by natural selection; and he stated that the prairie-wolf of North America and the dogs of the wild Indians are in no way really distinguishable from each other, and that jackals and some small wolves are easily tamed when young. Various kinds of dogs appear on the ancient Egyptian monuments, and they include a small cur which still haunts the streets of Cairo. The Egyptians also evidently tamed jackals and wolf-like animals. Finally, the Professor referred to the discovery of fossil remains of the dog family in various geological epochs; and in the upper eocene period the interval which separates the bear from dog-like forms is nearly bridged over. In a slab of sandstone, in the bed of the Lake of Constance, the delineation of a dog-like creature has been found, which must have lived at a time when the climate and other physical conditions of the country were totally different to what they are now; yet the anatomical structure of this animal varies very slightly from that of our dogs and foxes. All the facts, said Professor Huxley, tend to confirm the doctrine of evolution, which attributes the production of the successive variations in animals to the slow operation, in past ages, of the same causes which are now in action.

LIGHT AND COLOURS.

Professor Tyndall began his second lecture on Light and Colours, given on Thursday, the 15th inst., with experiments illustrating the error of Newton, who imagined the dispersion of the rays of light by a prism to be proportional to its refraction, and that refraction could not be obtained without colour, which is termed chromatic aberration. He then showed how Dollond proved, by combining different kinds of glass, that colour can be extinguished, still leaving a residue of refraction, which he utilised in the manufacture of achromatic lenses—that is, lenses yielding no colour. This the Professor demonstrated in various ways by the water prism and by prisms of crown and flint glass, in a striking manner. Several forms of the prism were then exhibited, and their peculiarities discussed, including a recent one by Dr. Thollon, of Paris, and Mr. Ladd's direct-vision prism; and by their means brilliant elongated spectra were produced. It was also shown, by virtue of the persistence of impressions on the retina, that all the colours of the spectrum painted on a rotating disk combine and produce the sensation of whiteness; and the distinctive colours were revealed by a sudden flash of light cast upon the disk while in rapid motion. Remarks, with interesting illustrations, were made upon the various opinions respecting the three primary colours from which the others are derived. Formerly they were considered to be red, yellow, and blue; but now they are held to be red, green, and blue or violet, in accordance with many demonstrations, especially those of the late lamented Professor Clerk Maxwell, of whose character and labours Professor Tyndall spoke with warm appreciation. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to experiments illustrating the colour of bodies, shown to be due to their power of selective absorption. When all the light entering a body is absorbed, it is black; when light is partially absorbed, the body is grey; but when it absorbs the various waves unequally, it is coloured. The colour is due to the extinction of certain constituents of the white light, the remaining constituents returning to the eye and giving the body its colour. All coloured bodies illuminated by white light reflect white light from their exterior surfaces. When this light has been sifted by elective absorption, and then discharged by interior reflection, the body receives its colour. Illustrated explanations were also given to show why blue and yellow powders when mixed produce green, and why blue and yellow lights mixed produce white.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

Professor Ernest Renan, who gave the discourse (in French) at the evening meeting on Friday, the 16th inst., in his introductory remarks said that it was to the glory of sovereigns that the most irreproachable model of virtue, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, was found in their ranks. In some respects he was inferior to his immediate predecessor, Antoninus Pius, whom, however, we should not know so well if his adopted son had not drawn his exquisite portrait in his "Meditations" or "Thoughts." In this work Marcus Aurelius exhibits the pure and noble figures of his own relatives, friends, and masters, whose principles and conduct he set before himself as patterns, and who, during the reigns of the bad emperors, preserved the integrity and dignified simplicity of the best republican times. The salutary custom of adoption of successors to the throne, begun by Nerva, who had no son, made the Imperial court a nursery of virtue during the second century; and Marcus Aurelius, designated for the throne at the age of eighteen, was well trained, and waited patiently for the dignity twenty-eight years. On the day he attained it Antoninus Pius gave for the order of the day the word "Equanimity"—the principle of the life of his successor. In considering the character of Marcus Aurelius M. Renan showed how the loftiness of his mind led him occasionally into error by causing a tendency to illusions respecting others; and this appears in his adopting as his colleague the weak and frivolous Lucius Verus, and in his overlooking the faults of his wife Faustina, whom he describes as complacent, simple, and affectionate, but who was really wearied with so much wisdom and goodness. The high standard at which he aimed caused him continued misery through his tender, scrupulous conscience. Though a real philosopher, he was not weak in his political administration, which was practical; his reign was prolific in reforms; he specially fostered gratuitous public education; he revived the power and dignity of the Senate; and he conducted his little wars with much efficiency. It was during one of his military expeditions in Hungary that he wrote his celebrated book, in which he appears to have recorded his memories and thoughts daily, and in which he unveils his inmost soul. Among the qualities which he represents as distinguishing the various members of his family, whom he especially describes as his exemplars, are gentleness of manner, unalterable patience, modesty, manliness, piety, beneficence, abstinence

from thinking or doing evil, and a frugal life utterly devoid of luxury. He thanks the gods for all the blessings he has received and for preserving him from evil. Though he derived all his philosophy from that of the Stoics, modified by the Roman spirit, he has not set forth the shadow of a system. He was of no special school; his book is purely human, and will ever retain its freshness. He appears to have taken no interest in the pursuit of the higher sciences taught by such men as Ptolemy and Galen. In theology he floats between a sort of deism and cosmic pantheism; he manifests no ideas based upon the soul and immortality; and in some respects M. Renan, after reading several extracts, compared his opinions to the principles of Kant. His asceticism towards himself did not lead him into hardness towards others, to whom he was sometimes blamably indulgent and forbearing; and a feeling for universal pardon permeates his book. His leniency towards his son Commodus led to fatal results. His persecution of the Christians M. Renan explained to be due to his carrying into execution the existing Roman laws against unlawful secret assemblies; and even Tertullian cites him as one of their protectors. From Nerva to Constantine thought was free; and men, such as Lucian and Plotinus, who would have been burnt in the middle ages, were protected by the laws. With Marcus Aurelius, said M. Renan, "Philosophy reigned; and, as it were for a moment, the world was ruled by the wisest and best man of the age. His religion is an absolute religion, resulting from a high moral conscience placed in face of the universe. It is of no race or country. No revolution, no change, no discovery will ever be able to change it."

ART AND VISION.

Mr. James Sully, in his second lecture, given on Saturday last, the 17th inst., considered the eye's innate and acquired feeling for Beauty of Form as illustrated by the arts of design. Starting from a remark of Hogarth, that the pleasure the eye derives from intricate lines resembles that which it experiences in following a moving object, the lecturer sought to connect the especial value of certain lines and combinations of lines with the muscular feelings accompanying the eye's movements. He explained how a consideration of the mechanism of the eye helps us to understand, to some extent, the prominence of the horizontal and the vertical in rectilinear forms, and the superiority of the curve over the straight line. A study of the eye's muscular sensibility further enables us to see why it is that the eye, unlike the ear, does not feel numerical relations in the magnitudes set before it. Finally, a knowledge of the structure of the eye, as a motor organ, together with the mode of movement, habitually performed in the daily perception of objects, may account for the value of certain combinations of lines, more particularly contour or outlines, and radial or stellar forms. Yet while the sensibility of the muscles is thus in many ways satisfied by the forms of art, it does not explain all that the eye values in these forms. The retinal local sensibility co-operates with the muscular, more particularly in the clear comprehension of manifold details as parts of one scheme. In addition to this, the charm of line and figure always involves an element of association, or a suggestion of experience, lying outside those of the eye, as those of the larger moving organs, especially the hand, and the emotional states of mind, which variously express themselves in movement. The associated factor becomes more conspicuous when we pass from the abstract forms of plane ornament, on the one hand, to the concrete forms of architecture, where special ideas of substance and force take part; and, on the other hand, to those of sculpture and painting, where the ends of representation become supreme. In conclusion, Mr. Sully referred to the way in which poetry illustrates the connection between still form and the movements of the eye. The lecture was well elucidated by diagrams.

On Tuesday last Mr. R. H. Scott gave the first of a course of four lectures on Wind and Weather; on Thursday Professor Tyndall gave his third lecture on Light and Colours; on Friday Mr. W. H. Pollock gave a discourse on Dumas Père; to-day (Saturday) Mr. James Sully gives his third and concluding lecture on Art and Vision.

On Friday evening next, April 30, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, the President of the Royal Society, will give a discourse on Electricity *in transitu*. On Saturday next the annual meeting for the election of officers will be held at 2 p.m.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, when Mr. R. Brown, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Religion and Mythology of the Aryans of Northern Europe," in which he traced the Aryan race from their home in primitive times when they spoke one language, until the present time, when many a grammar and dictionary are necessary to enable their descendants in all parts of the world to hold communication. He examined their religious beliefs and mythology, and illustrated the position occupied by the physical in archaic thought. Many took part in considering the paper.

At the Royal Geographical Society on Monday a paper on the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was read by the Rev. Chauncy Maples on the country and peoples around the village of Masasi, which was founded by the mission about three years and a half ago for released slaves.

A paper on Iron as a Material for Architectural Construction was read on Monday by Mr. James Allanson Picton, F.S.A., before the Institute of British Architects. The object of the paper was to trace out the use, progress, and capabilities of iron as a building material, and to inquire what influence these capabilities were likely to exercise on construction and design in the future.

Mr. R. W. Edis gave the third Cantor lecture on the decoration and furniture of town houses at the Society of Art, considering specially the treatment of furniture.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, at St. James's Hall, a paper was read by Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Jamaica, on "Jamaica ten years since and now." While admitting that the sugar industry had not increased during the last ten years, his Excellency pointed out that the exports of coffee, cocoa, fruits, and timber had greatly increased, and the production of live stock showed a steady improvement. A large portion of the debt had been paid, and there was abundant evidence that the material prosperity of the inhabitants had immensely improved. What was wanted in Jamaica was the immigration of men of education possessing capital.

Dr. Mouat, the foreign secretary and vice-president of the Statistical Society, read a paper last Tuesday, at the usual monthly meeting, on the education and training of pauper children.

A paper, on "The Present System of obtaining Materials in Use by Artist Painters, as compared with that of the Old Masters," was read by Mr. W. Holman Hunt, to the Society of Arts on Wednesday.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The Earl of Beaconsfield presided on Wednesday at a Cabinet Council; and afterwards proceeded to Windsor to tender formally the resignation of the Ministry. His Lordship, who was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Montagu Corry (on whom her Majesty has bestowed the title of Baron Rowton), dined with the Queen, and slept the night at the castle. Lord Beaconsfield left Windsor Castle on Thursday morning, after an interview with her Majesty. His Lordship quitted the Castle at twenty minutes to twelve, and was much cheered by those assembled at the station.

The Central News says:—Her Majesty on Thursday morning dispatched a special messenger to summon Lord Hartington to Windsor for the purpose of forming a new Cabinet. Lord Hartington sent a letter informing Earl Granville, who replied at once, and Lord Hartington thereupon left for Windsor.

There has been a great fire in Canada. A telegram from Ottawa, dated April 21, states:—"A conflagration broke out to-day in Hull, situated on the bank of the river opposite to this city. Eight hundred houses, forming half of the town, were destroyed, rendering 4000 people homeless. Several lives were lost, and some persons are reported to be missing. The great lumber-mills were saved. The loss is estimated at 500,000 dols. The Governor-General has offered his assistance to the inhabitants, and has visited the scene of the fire in company of the Princess."

A YEAR OF LIFE-BOAT WORK.

From the annual report of the National Life-Boat Institution it appears that during the past year twelve new life-boats had been placed on the following stations:—Northumberland, Blyth; Yorkshire, Runswick, Uppang, and Whitby; Essex, Southend; Sussex, Eastbourne; Isle of Wight, Brightstone Grange; Dorsetshire, Poole; Carmarthenshire, Ferryside; Anglesey, Penmon; Lancashire, Fleetwood; Ireland, (county Louth), Drogheda.

When speaking of a life-boat having been sent to the coast, such an expression usually includes a transporting carriage and full equipment of stores, and such was the case in regard to the majority of the twelve boats in question.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the coasts of the United Kingdom, which extend over several thousand miles, are now nearly everywhere provided with life-boats wherever their services would be useful and it would be practicable to work them, and the committee are able to turn their attention to the gradual replacement of old and inferior boats by those of the latest and best construction. In this renovating work the institution has still the great advantage of the practical knowledge of Vice-Admiral J. R. Ward, its chief inspector of life-boats.

It appears that during the year 1879 the life-boats of the institution rescued 637 persons from wrecked or endangered vessels, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances, when ordinary boats could not with safety have been employed. Those invaluable services were performed without loss of life to any of the brave men who formed the life-boats' crews during the year 1879 or in the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that during the two years the boats were manned on all occasions of service and quarterly exercise by 25,000 men.

Unhappily, however, as if to remind us of the honourably perilous nature of the work in which the institution is engaged, two fatal accidents had happened since the commencement of the present year. On Jan. 20 last, the life-boat at Bacton, in Norfolk, was upset by an overwhelming hollow sea breaking on her broadside when boarding a wrecked vessel. On that occasion two of her crew unhappily perished, and of the remainder, eleven in number, four went round in the boat, which quickly self-righted, four were again taken into her, and the remaining three were carried safely to the shore supported by their life-belts, although they wore heavy sea-boots and none of them could swim. Again, on March 1 the Ardrossan life-boat, when returning to the harbour in tow of a steamer with the crew of a wrecked ship on board, was struck by a series of heavy seas, one of which upset her. There were twenty-five persons on board at the time—viz., thirteen forming her own crew and twelve rescued men, of which number two of the former and two of the latter were unfortunately drowned.

Feeling satisfied that the permanent efficiency of a large proportion of the life-boat establishments must greatly depend on their frequent inspection by qualified and experienced officers, and looking to the increased magnitude of the society's operations, the committee have, on the recommendation of a special committee, increased their staff of inspectors. They have divided the coast of the United Kingdom into five districts; have appointed one to each; and decided that instead of, as hitherto, living in London, they should each reside in their own districts, with the exception of the inspector of the home district, who, together with the chief inspector, has duties to perform in London as well as on the coast. No. 1, the London district, Captain the Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, R.N., has thirty-four life-boats stationed between Southend, Essex, and Lyme Regis, Dorset. No. 2, the Bristol district, Commander C. Laprimaudaye, R.N., comprises the west of England and the whole of Wales, and extends from Sidmouth, South Devon, to Rhyl, Flintshire, the life-boats being seventy in number. In No. 3, the Dublin district, Lieutenant H. T. G. Tipping, R.N., the life-boats are forty-eight in number, and they comprise those on the north-west coast of England and the whole of the Irish coast. No. 4, the Edinburgh district, Lieutenant H. A. Monteith, R.N., has fifty-three life-boats—viz., those in Northumberland and Scotland. No. 5, the Hull district, Commander St. Vincent Nepean, N.R., embraces the east and north-east coast of England from Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, to Whitburn, county Durham, and it contains sixty-four life-boats.

Taking into account the violence of the storms which periodically visit the coasts of the United Kingdom and the enormous shipping interests of the country, the number of shipwrecks every year on our coasts and in our narrow seas must inevitably be very large. Accordingly, from the last official returns the number of shipwrecks in one year on our shores amounted to 4136, accompanied by the loss of 892 lives.

The work of the institution is not confined to rewards alone to life-boat crews, it embraces acknowledgments to the crews of shore-boats and others who gallantly save life from shipwreck. Such services are even rendered sometimes by the fair sex, who exert themselves to save the lives of the stronger race, as the following service testifies:—"Thus the silver medal of the institution and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum were presented—and eminently they deserved the honour—to Miss Ellen Francis Prideaux Brune, Miss Gertrude Rose Prideaux Brune, Miss Mary Katherine Prideaux Brune, Miss Beatrice May Prideaux Brune, and Miss Norah O'Shaughnessy,

in acknowledgment of their intrepid and prompt services in proceeding through a heavy surf, in their rowing-boat, and saving, at considerable risk of life, a sailor from a boat which had been capsized by a squall of wind off Bray Hill, Padstow Harbour, Cornwall, on Aug. 9 last. When the accident occurred, the ladies' boat was being towed astern of a fishing-boat, and Miss Ellen Prideaux Brune, with great gallantry and determination, asked to be cast off, and with her companions she proceeded with all possible dispatch to the rescue of the drowning sailor. It was reported at the time that all the ladies showed great courage, presence of mind, and marked ability in the management of their small boat, and ran great risk in getting the man into it on account of the strong tide and sea on at the time. It is somewhat remarkable that in this case the father and mother of the Misses Prideaux Brune have for more than twenty years taken the warmest interest in the success of the life-boat work. Mr. Prideaux Brune is the chairman of the Padstow branch of the institution, and few life-boats on the Cornish coast have rendered more successful services to shipwrecked crews than the life-boat on that station, which is named, after the Prince of Wales, the "Albert Edward."

In addition to the life-boat service recorded above, 218 lives were saved from shipwreck by shore-boats and other means, making a total of 855 lives preserved in 1879, for which honorary or pecuniary rewards were granted by the institution.

The managers of the Life-Boat Institution readily acknowledge that hundreds of lives are saved every year by means of the rocket apparatus, belonging to the Board of Trade, and worked so efficiently by the Coastguard and the Rocket Volunteer Brigades, and by ships' boats and other means.

The number of lives saved during the fifty-six years from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1879, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, is 26,906, as clearly recorded in each successive year, commencing in 1824 and ending in 1879.

It appears that the expenditure of the institution last year was £36,546, against receipts, including dividends and interest, of £30,125.

For more than thirty years, its committee add, they have had the satisfaction year after year to report that the sphere of operations of the institution was extending, and that, in proportion to that extension, the support of the public had liberally corresponded. Happily, they are in a position to renew that statement this year, and it may be hoped that there will be a liberal response to their renewed appeal for help to maintain their great life-saving fleet of nearly 300 life-boats, and also to assist them to perpetuate and extend the great work of the Life-Boat Institution.

A new life-boat for the Brightstone (Isle of Wight) station was named on Tuesday on board her Majesty's ship Worcester, off Greenhithe. This latest addition to the life-saving fleet is the gift of the cadets in training on the Worcester, and bears the appropriate name "The Worcester Cadets." Captain Smith, the captain superintendent of the Worcester, in the names of the officers and boys in training, present and past, presented the boat to Admiral Ward and Captain St. Croix, representing the Life-Boat Institution. The Rev. Mr. Gilmore, in a short address, stated that the £700 collected by the boys and officers for the life-boat by no means represented the whole of their good works. They had given £60 to the Captain Relief Fund, £700 to a neighbouring institution, and other good deeds. After a description of the good points of the boat by Admiral Ward, an adjournment took place to the side of the Worcester, where Mrs. Smith cast the customary bottle of wine upon the bows of the boat amid the cheers of the boys and company.

OBITUARY.

LORD CHARLES HERVEY.

The Rev. Lord Charles Amelius Hervey, D.D., M.A., Vicar of Great and Little Chesterford, Essex, died on the 11th inst., at his residence, Great Chesterford. He was born Nov. 1, 1814, the fifth son of Frederick William, first Marquis of Bristol, by Elizabeth Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Clotworthy, Lord Templeton. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1836; and, having entered holy orders, was presented by his father, in 1839, to the two livings, which he held for forty years. His brother, Lord Arthur Hervey, is Bishop of Bath and Wells. Lord Charles married, Aug. 15, 1839, Lady Harriet Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, and leaves issue.

THE MOST REV. DR. BROWN.

The Most Rev. Thomas Joseph Brown, R. C. Bishop of Newport and Menevia, died on the 12th inst., at his residence near Hereford. He was born at Bath, May 2, 1798, and was for many years a Dominican Priest, until consecrated, in 1840, Vicar Apostolic of the Welsh district, under the title of Bishop of Apollonia, *in partibus*. In 1850, on the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, he was transferred to the See of Newport and Menevia, and in 1854 received from the Pope the complimentary dignity of an Assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

SIR W. M. MILNER, BART.

Sir William Mordaunt Milner, sixth Baronet, of Nun-Appleton Hall, Yorkshire, died at Cairo, in Egypt, on the 14th inst. He was born May 10, 1848, the eldest son of Sir William Mordaunt Edward Milner, Bart., by Lady Georgiana Anne, sister of Richard George, ninth Earl of Scarborough, and succeeded his father Feb. 12, 1867. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was formerly Captain in the East Yorkshire Militia. Sir William died unmarried, and is consequently succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Frederick George Milner, seventh Baronet, D.L., who was born Nov. 7, 1849.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Lieutenant-General James Wells Armstrong, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General (Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces), died at St. George's-square, on the 12th inst. Entering the Army, Aug. 18, 1843, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel July 17, 1855, and Lieutenant-General Oct. 1, 1877. At the breaking out of the Russian war he was Captain, and on his landing in the Crimea was nominated Brigade Major in the Second Division. He fought at the Alma, at Balaklava, and at Inkerman, and commanded one of the columns of attack on the Quarries, wherein he was twice wounded. For these services he gained two steps in rank and the war medal with four clasps, as well as the Turkish medal, the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, and the Companionship of the Bath. Shortly after his return, he was given the command of a dépôt battalion at Canterbury, afterwards transferred to the Horse Guards as an Assistant Adjutant-General, and finally selected

as successor to Sir Garnet Wolseley as Inspector-General of Reserve Forces. General Armstrong was eldest son of the late James Armstrong, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

MR. J. S. WRIGHT, M.P.

John Skirrow Wright, Esq., of Mentone House, Handsworth, near Birmingham, M.P. for Nottingham and chairman of the Birmingham Liberal Association, died suddenly on the 15th inst. while attending in his capacity of vice-chairman at a meeting of the School of Art committee. He was born in 1822, the son of Mr. Edward Fawcett Wright, of Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, and was married, in 1842, to Miss Sarah Tyrer, by whom he leaves issue. Formerly a partner in the firm of Smith and Wright, button manufacturers and tinplate workers, he devoted himself more recently to commercial pursuits as a merchant at Birmingham. He had been on several occasions elected chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and represented that body at the opening of the Suez Canal. At the time of his death he was a magistrate for Birmingham and a director of Lloyd's Banking Company. In politics he was an advanced Liberal.

DR. KENEALY.

Edward Vaughan Hyde Kenealy, LL.D., late M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, died at his residence in Tavistock-square, on the 16th inst. The son of a merchant at Cork, he was born in the South of Ireland in 1819, and received his education in a Jesuit College, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1840, LL.D. 1851. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1840, and to the English Bar at Gray's Inn in 1847, joining the Oxford Circuit. He became a Q.C. and a Bencher of that Inn in 1868. Dr. Kenealy first came prominently before the public in the Tichborne case, as counsel for the Claimant. Subsequently he promoted and for some time edited the *Englishman*, a weekly newspaper, a periodical marked by its extreme freeness of language. He was afterwards "disbenched" and "disbarred." In 1863, he stood an unsuccessful contest for Wednesbury, but in February, 1875, he became M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent in the extreme Liberal interest. At the election, however, which has just ended he failed to retain his seat. Dr. Kenealy, a very accomplished classical scholar, was the author of several works, "A New Pantomime," "The Book of Enoch," "Poems and Translations," and others. He married, in 1851, Miss Nicklin, of Tipton, Staffordshire, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Edward O'Bryen Horsford, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 10th inst., at Clifton, aged forty-eight.

Colonel Charles Seagram, late 17th and 45th Regiments, on the 8th inst., at Bath, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. David Law, late of the editorial staff of the *Times*, on the 9th inst. He formerly edited a Bombay newspaper.

Colonel William Henry James Clarke, 72nd Highlanders, at Allahabad, from illness contracted at Cabul. He had seen much active service in India.

William Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., the distinguished physiologist, formerly Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in University College, on the 11th inst., at 50, Torrington-square, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. John Brande Morris, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, on the 9th inst., at Hammersmith, aged sixty-seven. He joined the Church of Rome about the same time as Cardinal Newman.

Commander Charles James Fox Campbell, on the 7th inst., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth. He served at Navarino on the flag-ship of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. He became Commander in 1866, and was since employed in the Royal Mail Service.

Arthur William Shirley-Ball, Esq., of Gerrardstown Castle, Navan and Abbeylara, in the county of Longford, Captain Antrim Artillery, J.P., late 59th Regiment and 8th Hussars, on the 8th inst., at the first-named seat. He was eldest surviving son of the late William Shirley-Ball, Esq., of Abbeylara, and succeeded his brother, in 1867. He was High Sheriff of the county of Longford in 1873.

The Rev. John Lamb, M.A., Rector of Blofield, Norfolk, formerly Fellow and Bursar of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He was son of the late Dr. Lamb, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and graduated at Caius, where he was eleventh Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Hulsean Lecturer, and appointed Vicar of St. Edward's in 1866, and Rector of Blofield, 1876.

John Robert Kenyon, Q.C., on the 18th inst., at Pradoc, West Felton, Shropshire, after a few days' illness. Mr. Kenyon entered the Middle Temple April 21, 1826, was called to the Bar in Easter term, 1834, to the Bench in 1862, and was Treasurer in 1874. He was late Judge and Assessor of the Chancellor's Court in the University of Oxford, Vinerian Professor of Common Law, Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Shropshire, and late Fellow of all Souls' College, Oxford.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Edward Tewart, of Glanton Hall, Northumberland, on the 13th inst., at 81, Jermyn-street. He was the eldest son of the late William Tewart, Esq., J.P., of Glanton and Swinhoe, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of the late Edward Tewart, Esq., of Southgate Park, Middlesex, and Coupland Castle, Northumberland. He was formerly in the 6th Regiment, in which he saw active service in India, and he was hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Tower Hamlets Militia.

Mr. Justice Stockenström, of the Supreme Court, Griqualand West. He was the second son of Sir Andries Stockenström, of the Cape, created a Baronet in 1840; was educated at King's College, London, and at a German University, and was called to the Bar in 1866. In 1876 he was appointed Special Judge of the Land Court, Griqualand West, and a short time since a Judge of the Supreme Court. He sat in the House of Assembly for several years. The Judge leaves an only son, Andries, heir to his uncle's baronetcy.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish Probate granted at Dublin on Sept. 19 last of the will (dated July 3, 1875) of the Right Hon. William Sydney, Earl of Leitrim, late of Lough Rynn, county Leitrim; of Manor Vaughan, county Donegal; and of Killadown Celbridge, county Kildare, who died on April 2, 1878, to Colonel Henry Theophilus Clements, was sealed in London on the 12th inst., the aggregate personal estate within the jurisdiction of the High Courts of Justice in England and Ireland being sworn under £200,000. The testator devises all the manors, messuages, lands, and hereditaments which he is seized of, or entitled to, in the counties of Leitrim, Kildare, Donegal, and Galway, or elsewhere in Ireland, to the use of the said Henry Theophilus Clements for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities. All the furniture, plate, &c., are to go with the estates. The

property in the county of Leitrim is charged by him with a sum not exceeding £300 per annum for ever, to be paid as a salary or stipend to the minister of the private chapel on his demesne of Lough Rynn, at Farnaught. Subject to some legacies, and to a provision for money to be laid out for the improvement of his estates, or for the purchase of land to be held therewith, the testator leaves the residue of his personality upon trust to pay the income to the tenant for life of his real estates.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1867) with six codicils (dated Nov. 4, 1868; Dec. 12, 1872; Feb. 26, 1873; Feb. 23, 1874; Aug. 13, 1877; and Jan. 9, 1878) of Miss Mary Woodward, late of Sproughton, Suffolk, who died on Feb. 25 last, was proved on the 12th ult. at the Ipswich district registry by Dr. Christopher Mercer Durrant and George Josselyn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 each to the Suffolk Clergy Society, the East Suffolk Hospital, the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution; £1500 each to the Church Building Society, the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, the Curates' Augmentation Society, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Idiots' Asylum, Essex Hall, Colchester, and the Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; £500 to the Ipswich Shipwrecked Seamen's Society; £200 each to the Essex and Colchester Hospital and the Ipswich School for Grey Coat Boys and Blue Coat Girls; £50 to the Ipswich Lying-in Charity; £400 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Sproughton for the benefit of the Boys' and Girls' Charity School; and a large number of other legacies—many of considerable amount—to relatives, friends, and servants, all free of duty. The residue of her personal estate she leaves to Emma Sophia Maynard, Emma Pyne, and Elizabeth Goldson.

The will (dated Nov. 27, 1876) of Captain Charles George Hammond, 16th Lancers, late of Brighton, who died on Feb. 19 last, at No. 27, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, was proved on the 18th ult. by Edward Lyall Corrie and Frederick Burnett Meyer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £150 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Hunt Servants' Benefit Society, the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, the Lock Hospital, Harrow-road, the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, and St. George's Hospital, Knightsbridge; £100 each to the Charitable Fund of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) to which regiment the deceased formerly belonged, and the Dogs Home; £10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Julia Sophia Corrie; and numerous legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his mother, Mrs. Julia Theresa Hammond, for life, and then for his said sister.

The will (dated April 19, 1871) with a codicil (dated Jan. 9, 1880) of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Goddard, late of No. 14, Cambridge-gardens, Kilburn Park, who died on Jan. 15 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Harriette Goddard, the widow, Horatio Nelson Goddard, James Edward Goddard Bradford, and James Henry Goddard, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture and effects, all his house property and real and leasehold estates absolutely, and £10,000 upon trust for her for life; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife until his youngest child attains twenty-one, subject to provisions for their maintenance, and then for all his children.

The will (dated July 9, 1862) with two codicils (dated May 2, 1871, and Jan. 1, 1879) of Mrs. Georgiana Thompson, late of Colney Hatch, who died on Jan. 10 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by the Rev. William Henry Thompson, James Thompson, and Archibald Thompson, the sons, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix leaves her real and personal estate upon trust as to one sixth for her daughter, Mrs. Georgiana Le Bas; one sixth each for her sons, William Henry, James, Archibald, and John; and the remaining one sixth upon trust for Mrs. Rosamond Thompson, the widow, and the children of her deceased son, Malcolm.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1870) with two codicils (dated March 5, 1872, and March 11, 1874) of Alderman Thomas Samuel Watkinson, the Lord Mayor of York, who died on Jan. 17 last, was proved at the York district registry on the 24th ult. by John James Gutch and William Wilkinson Wilberforce, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator makes provision for his wife and younger children and gives legacies to his executors. The residue of his real and personal estate is settled upon his eldest son.

The will (dated April 13, 1876) of the Venerable George Bland, Archdeacon of Northumberland, late of the College, Durham, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Mrs. Francis Sibyl Bland, the widow, and Richard Dawes, jun., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after bequeathing some legacies, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, if she so long continue his widow, and then, subject to some further legacies to his sisters, for the children of his brother, Francis Lawrence Bland.

The will (dated May 29, 1879) of Mr. John Baughan, late of No. 74, Montpellier-road, Brighton, who died on Feb. 19 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Henry Fielder Johnson and Harcourt Master, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1880) of Mr. John Edmund Sturge, late of Olveston Hill, Montserrat, West Indies, and of No. 4, Summerhill-grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne, planter, who died on Feb. 14 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Jane Sturge, the widow, and James Richardson, the executors, the personal estate being affirmed under £7000.

The will (dated May 2, 1868) of the Right Hon. Sophia Elizabeth Baroness Wrottesley, late of Oaken, Staffordshire, who died on Jan. 13 last, has been proved under a nominal sum at the Lichfield District Registry by the Hon. Charles Wrottesley, the son, the acting executor. The testatrix gives, devises, and appoints all her property to her sons Charles and George.

There will be eighty vacancies for admission in September next to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be competed for at the examination which has already been announced to take place in July of this year.

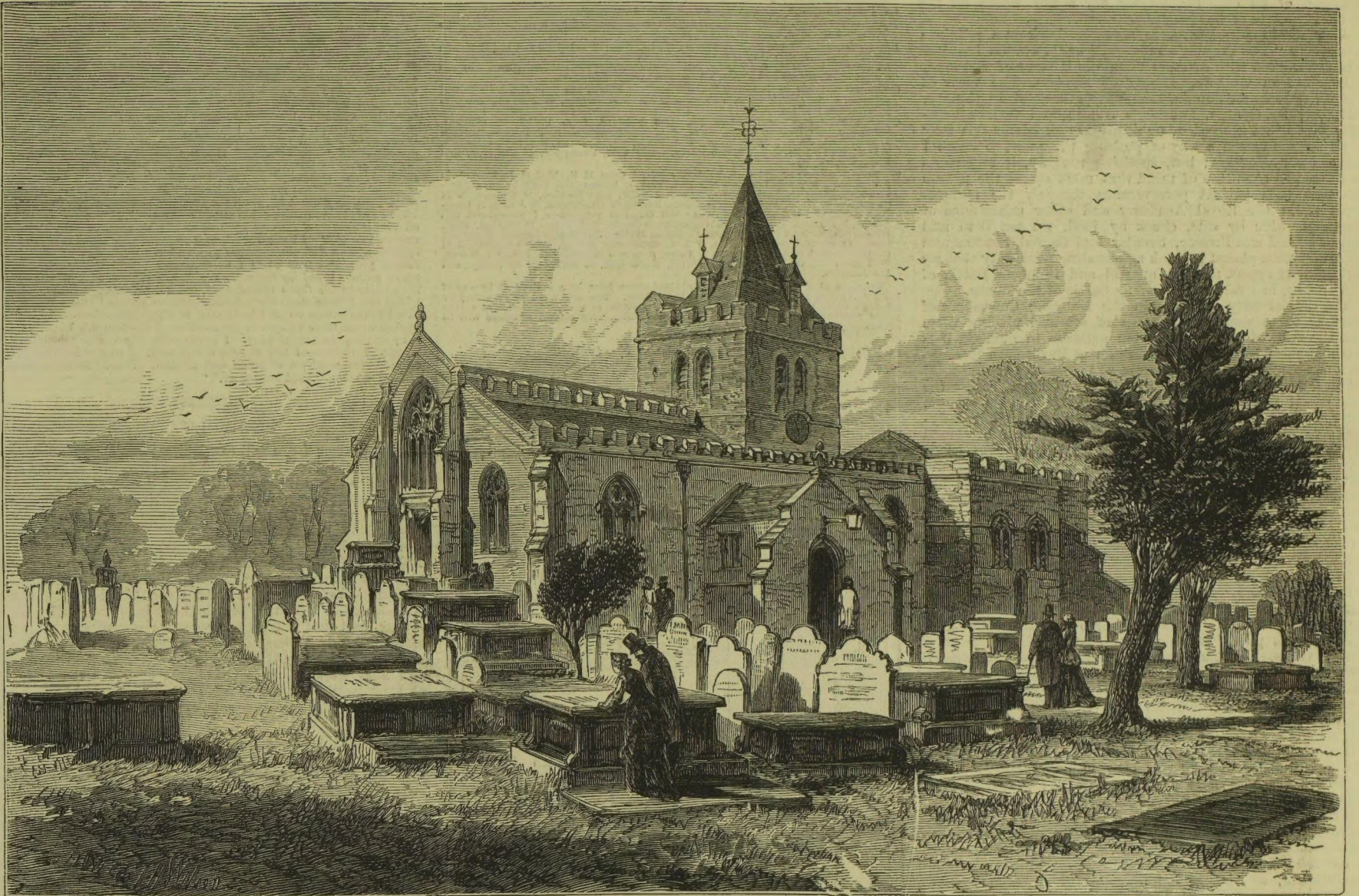
The Earl of Dalkeith was entertained yesterday week at a dinner, in the Music-Hall, Edinburgh, by the General Conservative Committee of the county of Midlothian. There were about 500 gentlemen present, and Sir James Gibson Craig occupied the chair.





HAWARDEN CASTLE, FROM THE PARK.

GLADSTONE SUPPLEMENT.



HAWARDEN CHURCH.



A SKETCH IN THE VILLAGE OF HAWARDEN.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY PICTURE-HANGING.

On the first Monday in May the Royal Academy opens to the public those familiar rooms that year after year give so great an amount of pleasure to thousands of visitors, affording them material for æsthetic criticism, gossip, instruction, and useful small-talk. Of all the varied sights and attractions of the London Season, there is not one that surpasses in general popularity the exhibition of the Royal Academy. In anticipation of its opening, let me say a few words on the prevalent system of hanging pictures.

How would you like some favourite book on a religious theme—say “The Pilgrim’s Progress” or “Paradise Lost”—to be interleaved with extracts from the History of England, Pickwick, Don Quixote, Thomson’s Seasons, The Vicar of Wakefield, Jorrocks’ Jaunts, Lemprière’s Classical Dictionary, Waverley, Dr. Syntax, Southey’s Nelson, and various heterogeneous, if not heterodox, publications? Perhaps this may be rather too forced a way of pushing the point to which I wish to draw attention; but, speaking roughly, it represents the distracted condition of mind that must attend the person who goes with patient perseverance through the pictures displayed in the Royal Academy and other exhibitions of paintings. Side by side, cheek by jowl, we see Real and Ideal, Poetical and Prosaic, Secular and Sacred, Sentimental and Humorous, placed in such aggravating proximity that we might almost expect them to quarrel and to have a Battle of the Pictures, in rivalry with Swift’s Battle of the Books.

The crucial duty devolves on the Hanging Committee of assorting these various specimens of art and placing them upon the walls of their rooms—ten galleries in number, if it be the popular big shilling exhibition at Burlington House—down to the one room, with screens, at the smaller exhibitions; and the system carried out by all the hangers at all the galleries—if it can be dignified with the name of a system, where no true method or order is found—is the Higgledy-piggledy plan. The Calcrafts of Art would seem to be agreed only on one point—that of claiming their professional privilege to hang their brethren on the line. It is true that, with the limited number of canvases at the Grosvenor Gallery, the good taste of Sir Coutts Lindsay enables him to advance to something like a system by the appropriation of a defined wall-space to a group of pictures by one artist, by which arrangement the non-admirers of Messrs. Burne Jones and Whistler are enabled to see the worst at a glance and to hurry on to more pleasing panels; and it is also true that in Burlington House it is customary to hang the architectural drawings in a certain room—Gallery No. 9—although engravings, etchings, chalk-drawings, pen-and-inks and miniatures are permitted to appear side by side with perspective views, elevations, plans, sections, and isometrical drawings: yet in the many-roomed Burlington House the idea that has been caught at in the Architectural Room might be carried out in its integrity, and the galleries might be variously appropriated to portraits, landscapes, battle-pieces, genre, religious, historical, classical, animal subjects, and so on.

It would be a great gain, a “sweet boon,” to the visitors to be able to avoid, if they wished, any special gallery—say, for example, that devoted solely to portraits; though, in its recent exhibitions, the Royal Academy has been honourably distinguished for the excellence of its portraits, and their freedom from conventional types. At the same time, it would be to the evident advantage of those who really desire to study the counterfeit presentment of their personal friends and acquaintances, as well as the portraits of Royal and distinguished personages, if they could secure elbow-room, so as to examine, at their ease, the canvas on which is depicted, with more or less faithfulness and skill, the familiar features of the idol of the hour, or the beauty of the day. For instance, if a portrait of Mr. Alderman Porter, “painted at the request of the Common-Councilmen of Burton-le-Stout, for presentation to their Townhall,” should be found crossing the line, in deference to the Academic rights of the artist, Richard Tinto, R.A., it may reasonably be supposed that a strong detachment of Burton-le-Stouters will be anxious to pay their shillings to see how their fellow-townsmen looks when suspended upon the walls of Burlington House. But, if the plain-faced and plebeian Porter has been condemned, by the wicked irony of the hangers, to pose himself, in his furred scarlet gown, between a Jersey Lily and a group of the three Graces—not the famous cricketers, nor even Mr. J. MacWhirter’s beautiful birch-trees, but the lovely trio who once stood to Raffaele for their likenesses—with a huge allegory of “Mercy meeting Truth” over his head, and a rattling battle-piece, or an idyllic harvest-moon scene under his feet; then, the spectator’s brain has to endure the tension of the sudden changes of ideas that are presented to him by the canvasses of the various frames. Perchance, the loyal Burton-le-Stouter will feel none the worse for the ordeal, as his attention will be concentrated upon the being in the furred scarlet gown, to the utter exclusion or only partial contemplation of the rival attractions on either side the Aldermanic exterior. But, to the average and conscientious visitor, who plods his weary way through every item in the catalogue, and, possibly, makes pencil notations therein, the pretentious appearance of Mr. Alderman Porter, as large as life and quite as natural, in the midst of such uncongenial surroundings, must be very trying, not to say severely aggravating.

Too often, a headache is the result of a visit to a picture gallery by one who desires to give a real study to its contents. But may not this malady of the brain and nerves be attributed, in a great degree, to the tax imposed upon the mental powers by the Higgledy-piggledy plan of hanging the paintings? Not only might class pictures be relegated to special rooms, but delineations of the same subject, particularly those in which there had been a rivalry or competition, might be advantageously hung side by side, or not far distant from each other, in order that the spectator might conveniently examine and compare their respective merits. But this is not always attended to by the Hangers. Thus, in the exhibition at Burlington House in 1878, there were two paintings that had been submitted, in December, 1877, in competition for the Academy’s annual Historical Gold Medal. They were by Mr. C. Gregory and Mr. J. E. Christie; the medal was adjudged to the latter artist, though it was stated that the picture by the former was preferred by Mr. Millais. Instead of these two paintings being hung near to each other, and in the same room, the Hanging Committee sentenced the visitor to roam from No. 541, in Gallery No. 6, and make his devious way and troubled path through Galleries 7, 8, and 9, until he arrived at No. 1390, in Gallery No. 10, and there was landed in front of Mr. Christie’s painting.

Under such circumstances, with the intervening time wasted by an irritating struggle through an obstructive mass of unyielding sightseers, accompanied by staggering steps over fashionable ladies’ excursion trains, it was altogether impracticable, even for the keenest memory, to preserve the critical faculties for a comparison of the merits of the two pictures, whose long-distant positions formed a pertinent example of Higgledy-piggledy Picture-hanging.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word “Chess” written on the envelope.

B C M S (Mildmay Park).—It is a very fair two-move problem, but we should think more highly of it if you could avoid the capture of the Pawn on the first move. Let us hear from you again.

W J E (Dewsbury).—You need not write all the variations of the solution. We shall be glad to see the problem if it is sent for publication; not otherwise.

A H (Swansea).—The game played by Captain Evans shall appear shortly.

H L (Sheffield).—Very pretty, but “curiously old”—as they say of wine.

C F J (Swansea).—The amended positions shall be examined.

SENEX.—We cannot comply with your request to substitute C for R in designating the Rook, but the other suggestion shall be considered.

L S (Newcastle).—In the position White: K at K R sq; R’s at K Kt 2nd and K R 2nd; Black: K at Q R 8th; Q at Q R sq. White with the move draws. We have seen it in some publication, but cannot tell you the name of the author. Queen does not always draw against two Rooks; all depends upon the position.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1884 received from Emile Fran, Trial, Dallphard (Rouen), Onno, John Tucker, Frederick Bush, R H Barnes, H Bullock, B C M S, S Lowe, and Wixie Ette.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1885 received from Dallphard (Rouen), Wiggelopol, G O Baxter, Alpha, Trial, F L (St. Petersburg), J R Dow, W T R, J Bumstead, John Tucker, Pops, W J Eggleston, R H Barnes, Emma Hedley, T D H, W M Curtis, B C M S, P Wheatly, Wixie Ette, Youngster, H Stebbing, and F de Uagon.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1886 received from H B, W G G Jackson, M D Blunt, Cant, Wiggelopol, Smutch, E H H V, G O Baxter, Dr. F St. Norman, Rum-below, L Noren (Sweden), A H Empson, J W W, East Marden, W S Leest, W M Carter, Lulu, Th W, Alpha, M O Halloran, Nerina, T Greenbank, R Jessop, H Langford, E Elsbury, E Gray, C S Cox, An Old Hand, D Templeton, L Sharswood, G L Mayne, S Farrant, C Oswald, R Chandler, B Nevis, B L Dyke, D W Kell, Elsie, R Radcliffe, Kentish Man, R Ingersoll, Emma Hedley, J R Dow, S Fagans, Hereward, Onno, James Dobson, J Lindley, F L S, Shadforth, Squire, E P Vulliamy, R H Brooks, Leslie Lachlan, B C M S, S Lowe, Ernest J Browne, W T R, S E Woods, W H Miles, E L G, F Wheatly, Dabbshill, Wixie Ette, H Stebbing, Bolteridge, and E J Johnson.

NOTE.—Most of the solutions acknowledged above have been arrived at by way of 1. Kt to Kt 3rd, a move overlooked by the author. The defect can be remedied by placing a Black Pawn on Q B 2nd; and as the position, so amended, embodies a very pretty combination, we commend it to our readers. All correct solutions will be acknowledged when received.

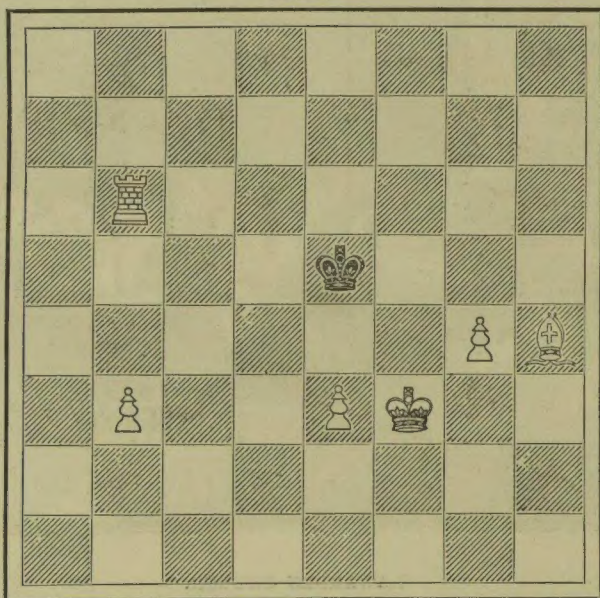
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1885.

- WHITE.
1. Kt to B 2nd
 2. P to K 4th (ch)
 3. Mates accordingly.
- BLACK.
- B takes Q.
- Any move
- * If 1. K to K 5th, then 2. Kt to Kt 4th, mating next move.

PROBLEM No. 1888.

By HENRY THOMAS YOUNG.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following Games were played recently between Mr. B. W. FISHER, a well-known amateur, and a youth of fourteen years of age, Master J. D. ROBERTS, of Dublin. Mr. Fisher pronounces his young adversary “the most promising player in the United Kingdom,” and his judgment is fully confirmed in the games appended.

(Vincenzo.)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. R.) | BLACK (Mr. F.) | WHITE (Mr. R.) | BLACK (Mr. F.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | 1. P to K 4th | 16. P to B 5th | P to Q 3rd |
| 2. P to Q 4th | B to Kt 2nd | 17. P takes K P | Q Kt takes P |
| 3. B to K 3rd | P to K 3rd | 18. Q to B 2nd | Q to Q 2nd |
| 4. B to K 3rd | P to Q 4th | 19. P takes P | Q takes P |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | Kt to Q R 3rd | | |
| 6. P to K B 4th | R to B sq | | |
| 7. Kt to K 2nd | Q to R 5th (ch) | | |
| 8. P to K Kt 3rd | Q to Q sq | | |
| 9. Castles | Kt to R 3rd | | |
| 10. Kt to R 3rd | Kt to K Kt 5th | | |
| 11. B to Q 2nd | P takes P | | |
| 12. Kt takes P | Kt to B 3rd | | |
| 13. Q to K 2nd | Kt to B 4th | | |
| 14. P to K 5th | Kt to Q 4th | | |
| 15. B to B 2nd | Kt to B 2nd | | |

Between the same Players.

(Ruy Lopez.)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. F.) | BLACK (Mr. R.) | WHITE (Mr. F.) | BLACK (Mr. R.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. B to Q 3rd | P to Q 4th |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 13. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 3. B to Kt 5th | Kt to B 3rd | 14. P to K 5th | Kt to Q 2nd |
| 4. P to Q 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 15. Q to R 5th | Kt to B 4th |
| 5. Kt to B 3rd | B to Q 2nd | 16. B to B 2nd | Kt to K 5th |
| 6. Kt to K 2nd | P to K R 3rd | 17. Kt to B 5th | B to Q 2nd |
| 7. Kt to Kt 3rd | B to K 2nd | 18. Kt takes Kt P | K takes Kt |
| 8. Castles | Castles | 19. B takes P (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 9. P to B 3rd | Kt to R 2nd | 20. P to B 3rd, and wins. | |
| 10. P to Q 4th | P takes P | | |
| 11. Kt takes P | Kt to B 3rd | | |

These moves look like lost time; but

DELTA’S REMINISCENCES.

With the following letter Delta brings his chess reminiscences to a conclusion. These have extended over a period of half a century, commencing with the first steps of that progress of English chess which culminated in the ascendancy of Staunton and thence to our own time; affording us, by-the-way, curious, amusing, and interesting sketches of the past masters of the game whose names and fame are familiar to the chess world. The games referred to by Delta shall appear from time to time in this column:—

“At Pesth, in 1860, I noted down from memory the last game which I had played that day in the steam-boat, with the Polish gentleman from Warsaw, who had graduated, he told me, under Petroff. I inclose that game as a souvenir of ‘Chess on the Danube.’ At Vienna, I looked in one evening at the Club there, and had a game with an old veteran from the military frontier, a Slav, whose polysyllabic and unpronounceable name soon faded from my memory. The rest of the players were all away. I heard, from the ‘Kaiserstadt,’ I took a note of this game, and now inclose it to you. From Vienna, I travelled to Trieste, and to Venice. I looked in at a Café there, in the Piazza di San Marco, and played a game with a Venetian. I inclose this game also. Upon my return to London, via Geneva and Paris, I ran down to Cambridge to see the old University seat, and the final game of the match between Kolisch and Stanley. The latter was quite overmatched. I played there two games with Zytogorski, whose style of play reminded me of that of his countryman Michalowski, who was President of the Dumfries Club in 1846. I ran back next day to London, and dined there with Kolisch and Staunton. Kolisch and I played two or three slight games post prandial, which, slight as they were, and rather of the skittling order, convinced me that Kolisch was one of the most brilliant players whom I had ever encountered. I expressed at the time, in the Berlin *Schachzeitung*, my belief that he had a brilliant career at chess before him. Staunton was anxious that Kolisch and I should have had some carefully played games together, as he felt sure, he said, that some very interesting ‘parties’ would come out of the crossing of our Pawns. It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have played had my engagements at home permitted. In 1862, at the London Exhibition time, I watched with much interest at the London Club a match

game between Andersen and Paulsen—they were well matched. ‘Arcades ambo!’ I then opened a K. B. Gambit on Steinitz, and, after a somewhat inglorious beginning on my part, had at last a virtually won game. I had, however, an important engagement at the West-End, and in consequence I played some hurried moves, which lost me my advantage. The game thus broken off, ‘Abgebrochen,’ was published in the Berlin *Schachzeitung*. Steinitz at that time was considered by the ‘knowing ones’ to be quite inferior to Andersen; but if he were so then he afterwards made him made up his leeway. My game with Steinitz was the only game which I played at London in 1862. In 1864 I played my last game abroad, at Hanover. I inclose it also to you. Since then I have played very little indeed. At Glasgow, in 1866, I lost two games to G. B. Fraser, who played much better upon that occasion than I did. These games were published in the *Illustrated London News*. That was the first and last time that I have had the pleasure of crossing Pawns with one who is certainly one of the very best of our Scotch players. G. B. Fraser is not by any means a slow player, and in that point of view sets a good example to many other players, who become very tedious. I have had the misfortune more than once in my long chess career to play with a man who would take two hours to make a move, and that too when there was only one good move, the ‘coup juste,’ and that apparent enough. Glasgow has produced many strong players. Besides Sheriff Bell and Paterson, Ogilvie, McCombe, Richardson, Hamel, and Outram, of the old set, Eckhout, the two Murrys, Moffat, Sheriff Spens, Jenkins, and many others of the present set, play also a strong game. My last game at the Edinburgh Chess Club was played with Dr. Fraser in 1868. It was published in the *Chess World*. The peculiarity of the game consists in this—that my able antagonist at last, after a very long cogitation, played the very worst move on the board, and enabled me to mate by force! I have seen that happen often enough at chess. It is often as dangerous to sit very long over a difficult position as to play without due reflection. ‘Est modus in rebus.’ I have found, as a general rule at chess, that my ‘first intention’ in a difficult position was, in nine cases out of ten, the correct line of play, and that when I over-refined I went wrong. The Pawn and move game played by me with Plesster, a clerical friend, which was published also in the *Chess World*, 1869, has a most extraordinary end position, where one Bishop stops the advance of three Pawns! This led to a draw. The Mutzio games which I have sent lately to the *Illustrated London News*, appear to me to be unique in the sacrifice of the Queen’s Rook. I fell upon it by accident in actual play. I agree with the editor that the ‘Chulman Kassin’ variation of the Mutzio is unsound. I now bid a kind farewell to all my chess brothers at home and abroad. These ‘Reminiscences’ have reminded me of ‘Auld lang syne.’”

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteer force will attain its “majority” next month. On May 12, 1859, General Peel, then Secretary of State for War, issued the now historical “Circular Letter,” which called the organisation into existence, and during the twenty-one years through which the force has since passed, with many vicissitudes, it has kept steadily increasing its efficiency and numbers, having now an enrolled strength of upwards of 206,000, and nearly 198,000 efficient. It has been suggested that the coming of age of the force this summer should be celebrated by a review in London and Edinburgh. Already it is understood that the proposal has been received with much favour, and that shortly the commanding officers of corps will meet to decide on the necessary action which should be taken in the matter. As there are upwards of 30,000 volunteers in and near London, it is calculated that the force of 50,000 at least would attend a review in Hyde Park, most of the large provincial regiments being represented as on previous occasions.

The English Team having agreed to the proposals of the Scotch, the international rifle match, which for some time past has been practically in abeyance, will be revived this year, the match being held at Edinburgh. The new rules are practically those which were in force before the dispute arose which led to the withdrawal of the Scotch from the match, excepting that the Welsh are to be admitted to competition.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will take place on May 19 at the Royal United Service Institution, and the Duke of Cambridge will preside. The following fixtures of the principal events of the Wimbledon Meeting are announced:—Friday, July 16, St. George’s Challenge Vase; Saturday, July 17, the Lords and Commons match, the National Challenge Trophy between teams from England, Scotland, and Ireland. On Tuesday, 20, second stage of Queen’s, Army and Navy, first stage, and Public Schools Veterans; Wednesday, 21, Oxford and Cambridge, Donegall Cup (Army and Volunteer teams), and General Eyre (soldiers and marines); Thursday, 22, Elcho Shield, Public Schools (Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup), Cadet Corps Trophy, and Army and Navy, second stage; Friday, 23, Loyd-Lindsay (yeomanry and light horse); Saturday, 24, Royal Cambridge Trophy (regular cavalry).

The Gold Challenge Badge of the London Rifle Brigade Shooting Association was fired for on Saturday last at the Rainham Ranges, in Essex, nearly seventy members competing for the honour of holding the distinction of best shot. A gusty wind prevailed, and severely tested the skill of the competitors. The shooting opened before nine in the morning, and was continued at intervals during the day till dusk, the arrangements being superintended by Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey and Sergeant Musketry Instructor Grainge. The conditions were so framed as to admit first, second, and third class shots, and give them all an equal chance. Up to the afternoon the highest score recorded was by Private Gregory, a second-class shot, who made 79 at the three distances of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each; but much better shooting was shown on the arrival of the bulk of the competitors in the afternoon, the practice at the first range, at the small Wimbledon targets, being especially good. The result of Saturday’s shooting was that among the first-class shots the winner of the Gold Badge, a silver spoon of Rifle Brigade pattern, and the first money prize, were Corporal Cooks, with the aggregate of 89 points; Sergeant Hale, with 82 points, was second, and also took a silver spoon and a money prize; and Corporal Rothson, third prize, with 80. In the second-class the winners were: Private Gregory, 79; Private Robinson, 76; and Private Sanderson, 75; and in the third-class: Private Webb, 82; Sergeant Rix, 80; and Sergeant Walker, 72. A prize for “non-winners” at previous meetings was awarded to Private White for 63 points.

The *Dublin Express* says the land claim pending between the trustees of Maynooth College and the Duke of Leinster has been settled.

The principal stone of the new municipal buildings for Great Yarmouth was laid on Tuesday afternoon by the Mayor (Mr. C. C. Aldred), in the presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants. The buildings are to be erected according to the designs of Mr. J. B. Pearce, of Norwich, at an estimated cost of £30,000, the builders being Messrs. J. W. Lacey, of Norwich.

A War Office circular, promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War, and occupying forty-four pages of closely-printed tabular matter, sets forth in detail the establishments which have been decided upon for her Majesty’s regular forces, disembodied militia, yeomanry cavalry, and certain volunteer corps for the next twelve months. An analysis of this and a comparison with the circular issued in April of last year shows many changes produced by the military and other events of the past year. The grand total establishment of the British regular and auxiliary forces appear thus:—Regular forces, 190,205; auxiliary (militia), 139,112; auxiliary forces (yeomanry), 14,511; auxiliary (Volunteers), 245,185: total, 589,018.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in
the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex,
by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY,
7 APRIL 24, 1880